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Final Report of the First Executive Board Session
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
11 December 1946 - 31 December 1950

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Twelfth Session
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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
TWELFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

Final Report of the First Executive Board of the United Nations International
Children's Emergency Fund
11 December 1946—31 December 1950

Introduction

Under the terms of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950 on "Continuing Needs of Children: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund", the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was reconstituted as from 1 January 1951. The Executive Board which had been in existence since the Fund was created on 11 December 1946 held its last session on 27-28 November 1950. At this session the Board decided as follows:

"216. The Board noted that under action in progress in the General Assembly the current Board session would be the final one with the present Board composition. As trustees of the funds contributed to UNICEF since its inception by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, the Board believed it to be its responsibility to prepare a final report of its stewardship which would summarize for the successor Board the experience of the Fund in the development of its policies and activities and in the expenditure of its resources.

"217. The Board agreed to the appointment of a committee consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Programme Committee, and the representatives of Australia and Brazil to prepare the report. A draft will be circulated to all representatives on the current Board for comment prior to issuance of the report." (E/ICEF/159)

This document constitutes the final report. Section I provides a brief summary and section II describes the origin of the Fund. Section III gives an historical description of the aid given by the Fund, leaving to section IV an over-all financial statement. Section V gives a general statement of the principles and methods used by the Board in distributing its aid among government requests, and section VI describes the methods of operation and administrative practices. Annexes give the organization of the Fund, the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, and statistical tables.

I. Summary

1. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was created by resolution 57 (I) of the General Assembly on 11 December 1946.

RESOURCES

2. By 31 December 1950 it had received the following resources:

	<i>\$ million</i>
Voluntary contributions from 47 Governments and 2 territories	106.6
Voluntary contributions from individuals in 43 countries and 20 territories	12.5
UNRRA residual assets	32.3
Miscellaneous	1.4
	TOTAL \$152.8

(Section IV, paragraphs 125-140, and annex, table I)

ALLOCATIONS

3. The Board allocated these resources to aid governmental child care projects in fifty-eight countries and territories and Palestine refugees as follows:

	<i>\$ million</i>
Asia	22.9
Europe	87.6
Latin America	5.2
Middle East and North Africa and Palestine refugees	12.5
Training and operational services	2.0
Freight	13.8
Administration	7.8
	TOTAL \$151.7

(Section IV, paragraphs 141-143, and annex, table III)

EXPENDITURES

4. Of these allocations, \$119 million had been spent for supplies and services by 31 December 1950. The balance of \$32.7 million included area allocations (\$3.2 million), supplies in course of procurement and delivery, and related freight and technical and administrative services. (Section IV, paragraphs 145-152, annex tables V and VI)

TYPES OF AID

Supplementary feeding

5. The first substantial aid granted by the Fund was for skim milk, whole milk (for infants), fats, fish-liver oils, and some meat products, for children in thirteen war-devastated countries in Europe. This began in December 1947 and reached a peak of nearly 7 million

beneficiaries (excluding those receiving cod liver oil only) during the spring of 1950 in Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. Subsequently the numbers of beneficiaries began to decline owing to the ending of mass feeding projects in Europe. However, UNICEF-assisted supplementary feeding is at present continuing on a substantial scale in Austria, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, and in the Middle East both for Palestine refugee mothers and children, and in Israel. Six European countries, which had been assisted by UNICEF, are now continuing supplementary feeding from their own resources. During 1949 and 1950, assistance was started in Asia and Latin America for a number of smaller-scale feeding projects, mostly demonstrations but including refugee camps in India and Pakistan; \$79.3 million has been allocated for supplementary feeding.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

6. One of the greatest dangers following the war was the spread of tuberculosis among children and adolescents. In March 1948 the Fund entered into an agreement with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates constituting a Joint Enterprise to assist countries with expert international staff, transport, vaccines, and equipment for mass BCG vaccination campaigns. These campaigns began in Europe but now extend to Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa. By 1 November 1950, 11,400,000 children had been vaccinated with aid from the Joint Enterprise. With the ending of the campaigns in Europe, the countries have established within their health services administrative organizations to carry on vaccination on a permanent basis. Outside Europe the campaigns are continuing; \$5.5 million has been allocated for BCG and another \$2.9 million for other forms of tuberculosis control.

Raw materials

7. Cotton, wool and leather were supplied for processing in receiving countries into clothing, layettes, blankets and shoes for 6 million children; \$7.6 million has been allocated for this aid.

Aid for maternal and child health services

8. Equipment and international advisory personnel were supplied for child health centres and for use in the training of workers within the country for material and child health services, including demonstration projects. Aid of this and the following types went to Europe, and also constituted the bulk of aid to Asia and Latin America, for which areas the first allocations were made in 1948 and 1949; \$10.5 million has been allocated for this type of aid.

Aid for control of communicable diseases affecting large numbers of children

9. Supplies of new products highly effective in disease control such as DDT, sulpha drugs, and antibiotics were completely lacking in the war-devastated countries and under-developed countries. Insecticides, penicillin, vaccines, transport, sprayers and laboratory equipment have been supplied to aid projects for the control of communicable diseases affecting large numbers of children. These include pre-natal syphilis, malaria, typhus

and other insect-borne diseases, yaws, diphtheria and whooping cough; \$5.6 million has been allocated for this purpose and 20 million children will be benefited through treatment or vaccination.

Production equipment

10. UNICEF has furnished imported equipment for drying or pasteurizing local milk supplies to serve 4 million children with free supplementary milk on a continuing basis; \$4,100,00 has been allocated for this purpose to assist a number of countries in Europe and one in Latin America. An additional allocation of \$850,000 has been made for imported equipment to assist in the production of antibiotics in India.

Training workers for maternal and child care services

11. In addition to international fellowships and providing equipment for training workers inside the countries, the Fund has aided the establishment of two permanent institutions to train maternal and child care workers, namely, the International Children's Centre in Paris, for which \$1 million has thus far been allocated, and a centre to be based on the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta, for which \$930,000 has been allocated. (Section III, annex table IV.)

POLICIES AND METHODS

12. All aid was given in response to government requests and proposals, and the agreed plans of operations were administered by Governments (or voluntary agencies designated by them) with expenses for local supplies and services borne by the Governments usually far exceeding the value of UNICEF supplies.

13. Allocations for aid were made by the Board either to assist during an emergency of which the end was foreseen, or to ensure continuing benefits. The primary purpose of the supplementary feeding, raw materials, and training and medical programmes assisted in Europe was to help meet the emergency resulting from the Second World War. As a result of other emergencies, including those from natural causes, the Fund has also aided Palestine refugees, earthquake victims in Ecuador and refugees in India, Pakistan, and Korea.

14. Whenever international technical advice was required, it was obtained from the appropriate specialized agency or the United Nations Department of Social Affairs. Close working relations, particularly on a regional and country basis, were developed with the World Health Organization. In addition, WHO technical approval is required for every medical project assisted by UNICEF. (Sections V and VI)

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 31 DECEMBER 1950

15. The new Board has for allocation, as at 31 December 1950, \$1.1 million in new contributions and pledges, received since the last Board meeting. There are \$3.2 million in area allocations to Asia and Latin America, out of which apportionments to individual country programmes are still to be decided by the Board. The new Board will also be responsible for the fulfilment of other contributions, in supplies and services, amounting to \$29.5 million.

16. There are also pledges of contributions from three Governments for 1951 or future years not included

in the above total, and some further potential revenue of UNRRA marine claims. (Section IV, paragraphs 158-163)

II. Origin of the Fund

17. In August 1946 a decision was made to end the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which had been dealing with the urgent problems of war devastation in Europe and Asia. As a minimum essential, however, UNRRA asked that the work for children be continued and the UNRRA Council recommended the creation of an international children's emergency fund to carry on some of its work for the feeding and care of children. At the first session of the General Assembly in December 1946, a sub-committee of the Third Committee examined the recommendations of the UNRRA Council, and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and reported that Europe and parts of Asia faced, in the next few years, a general shortage of essential food-stuffs affecting even countries that were exporters of food before the war. Furthermore, many countries that were victims of aggression did not have sufficient foreign exchange to pay for the necessary imports of food.

18. The Third Committee of the General Assembly reported that:

"The children of Europe and China were not only deprived of food for several cruel years but lived in a state of constant terror, witnesses of the massacre of civilians and of the horrors of scientific warfare, and exposed to the progressive lowering of standards of social conduct. The urgent problem facing the United Nations is how to ensure the survival of these children. Millions of adults have emerged from the war less fit to meet the grave problems of the day than in 1939. The hope of the world rests in the coming generation . . .

"Attention is naturally being concentrated on urban children, some five million of whom in 1946 were being given one meal a day in seven European countries from supplies provided by UNRRA . . . War has destroyed numerous children's institutions and disrupted their services and technical management. In some cases the number of physicians and nurses has been reduced to one-half of the pre-war strength as a result of extermination by aggressors, by warfare, and the lack of training facilities. Under-nourishment and nutritional and social diseases are rampant among children and adolescents. Infant mortality has doubled or trebled in many areas. Millions of orphans are being cared for under the most deplorable conditions; crippled children in untold thousands are left with the scantiest care or no care at all." (A/230)

19. The UNRRA Standing Committee reported that the years 1947 to 1950 would be the critical period.

20. Impressed with the urgency of the needs, particularly in war-devastated areas, the General Assembly unanimously passed a resolution (57 (I)) to establish the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The resolution provided that the Fund should be utilized and administered to the extent of its available resources:

"(a) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation;

"(b) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries at present receiving assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;

"(c) For child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries, victims of aggression."

21. The Fund was to consist of any assets made available by UNRRA, voluntary contributions by Governments, voluntary agencies, individuals, and other sources. An Executive Board was established consisting of representatives of twenty-five Member States, to which Switzerland was later added. The resolution stressed the "equitable and efficient dispensation or distribution of all supplies or other assistance, on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief".

22. At the same Assembly, resolution 48 (I) was passed, calling for voluntary contributions from individuals to support UNICEF. It was on the basis of this resolution that the United Nations Appeal for Children was organized in 1947.

III. What the Fund did and why

23. In the light of the priorities (in resolution 57 (I)) for children eligible for assistance, the Executive Board first directed its attention to countries victims of aggression in Europe and Asia. Subsequently, as the Fund's resources increased and in accordance with the third priority for use of the Fund's resources "for child health purposes generally", countries in other areas including Latin America and the Middle East were aided.

THE WORK IN EUROPE

24. Children in post-war Europe in early 1947 had not enough food, especially high-protein and protective food. Above all milk, particularly safe milk, was lacking. Most of the countries had well-organized food distribution systems, including priority rations for children and mothers as well as special child feeding schemes in schools, health centres, institutions, etc., but because national supplies were so short, millions of children were underfed. Flocks and herds destroyed by the war would take years to replenish. UNRRA had ceased its work and many countries did not have enough foreign exchange to pay for the necessary imported food for their children. A drought in the summer of 1947 further retarded agricultural recovery. Nor was there enough clothing for the children who were exposed to severe winters. Because of war devastation and through lack of foreign exchange, the countries "victims of aggression" could not obtain the clothing and shoes, or materials to manufacture them, on a scale commensurate with the needs.

25. Tuberculosis had reached near-epidemic proportions among children and adolescents. Owing to the war-caused spread of venereal disease and to post-war population movements, and because treatment had been neglected, syphilis threatened the health of the newborn. War had destroyed hospitals, medical equipment, and supplies and, in several countries, reduced by one-half the number of trained medical people. The means for care of sick children were, therefore, quite insufficient.

In addition, there was a need for advancing the knowledge and training of the surviving medical staff and health administrators who had been cut off from medical progress during the war period.

26. On the basis of field reports, and consultations with Governments and United Nations specialized agencies, the Fund estimated that 30 million children under the age of 18 years in the European countries eligible for assistance from UNICEF were in pressing need of aid.

Supplementary feeding

27. Beginning in the autumn of 1947, UNICEF began to supply supplementary foods. Country programmes were organized by Governments, with UNICEF aid; the first feeding took place in December 1947; by July 1948 this assistance reached 4 million beneficiaries in twelve countries. Although after the harvest of 1948 the food situation improved somewhat, even larger numbers were assisted in 1949 (a peak of 5,600,000 in May) and in the spring of 1950 (6 million). An estimated 50,000 centres distributed this food during the peak periods.

28. UNICEF supplied dried skim milk; margarine, lard or coconut fat (to replace the expensive butter-fat lacking in skim milk); whole milk for infants; fish liver oil for vitamins A and D; and fish, meat or cheese to provide additional proteins. These protective foods were seriously lacking in all the assisted countries, which were able, however, in most cases to provide other matching foods from their own resources such as grains, potatoes, vegetables and even sugar in a few cases, so that the children received at least a balanced supplementary meal in addition to home supplies. On the average UNICEF provided between 250-300 calories per child per day and the Government a similar or higher number.

29. This type of food supplement was recommended to UNICEF by a group of pediatricians and nutritionists convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization in the summer of 1947. The advisory group stated that the "aim in supplementary feeding should be to provide as large amounts as possible of animal protein, calcium and vitamins, these being the nutrients of which mothers and children are in most need". These feeding principles have been followed with little variation in all country feeding programmes aided by the Fund throughout the world.

30. Dried skim milk was supplied since it was economical in price, easy to transport and relatively easy to prepare for consumption either as a reconstituted fluid drink or in combination with other foods in cooking. Fats other than butter-fat were supplied because of their lower cost.

31. The importance of proper administration and an organized distribution system cannot be overstressed as the keys to successful mass feeding projects. Countries had to be able (a) to transport imported UNICEF supplies from one or two entry points to hundreds and often thousands of feeding centres; (b) to obtain local foods to match UNICEF foods; and (c) to provide staff and equipment to prepare and issue meals. While points (a) and (b) might be solved primarily by

budgeting sufficient funds (a problem in itself since national, regional and local funds were required), point (c) required real organizational effort and was solved by enlisting thousands of volunteer workers through local private societies, parent-teacher groups, local committees, etc., who were trained to do the job. Governments undertook very heavy obligations in running these feeding projects in terms of personnel, organizational, and the provision, as "matching", of additional local food, equivalent in calories to what the Fund was providing.

32. In each country the plan of operations differed as to administration and the particular groups of beneficiaries to receive aid. Selection was always difficult because not all those in need could be helped with supplies available.

33. In general, from 7 to 11 per cent of the children in each assisted country received UNICEF foods, although in several countries it reached higher percentages (Austria, Bulgaria, and Greece). The types of feeding points and their relative importance varied: schools, nurseries, milk stations, health centres, children's institutions, hospitals, summer camps, refugee camps, etc., were all involved and the share of different age groups also differed. A large percentage of the recipients, nearly 80 per cent in May 1950, were school children; less than 10 per cent of the total were infants and a still lower percentage were nursing and pregnant mothers.

34. A basic UNICEF policy was that the country plan of operations should provide for supplying reconstituted liquid milk and other foods directly to children, except for infants, which meant group feeding. In some countries owing to such factors as difficult terrain, poverty of equipment and fuel, severe climate and lack of focal points from which to develop a feeding system for mothers and infants, this was a difficult requirement. But over a long period the problems were usually solved and so-called "dry" rations issued for home consumption were reduced to a minimum.

35. From the viewpoint of long-range benefits, the salient features of the UNICEF-aided feeding programmes were: (a) the saving of health and life; (b) a mass demonstration in many countries of the value of milk in child feeding leading to significant national milk policies; and (c) the impetus given to country plans to maintain permanent child feeding schemes, especially in schools and for infants.

36. Of the European countries which received supplementary foodstuffs from UNICEF, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland will definitely continue school-feeding programmes after aid from UNICEF ceases. It is not yet possible to state on what scale Italy will continue its large scale school feeding programme. In France, after UNICEF food supplies stopped, school feeding continued at existing levels. School feeding in Greece and Yugoslavia is still meeting an emergency situation. In Greece, a substantial part of the matching food supplied by the Government represents food imported under other international assistance programmes for Greece. It is probable that school feeding will also continue in Bulgaria although not at the levels reached with UNICEF assistance.

37. Particular emergencies which UNICEF met within the course of general aid to child feeding programmes occurred as follows: drought in Bulgaria in 1948, and again in the winter of 1949-1950. In the first emergency the numbers of beneficiaries were increased, and in the latter UNICEF provided grains (a deviation from general policy); pellagra in Romania in early 1949 when UNICEF foods (including special supplies of yeast) were specially directed to relieve this disease in the drought-affected maize-growing areas; drought in Yugoslavia in 1950 when the numbers of beneficiaries were increased; and the effects of the war in Greece from 1947-1948 to 1950.

38. Throughout 1947-1950 one of the most significant aspects of UNICEF's assistance was the provision of vitamin-rich liver oils for feeding programmes. Owing to advantageous purchases and contributions from Governments, large quantities were provided as an anti-rickets measure for the benefit of children both in the form of cod liver oil and as specially manufactured concentrated fish liver oil capsules. In the winter of 1949-1950 more children benefited from these items than from other foodstuffs sent by UNICEF. In many countries children who received no other help were able to get UNICEF vitamin oil. In Germany the supply of fish liver oil constituted UNICEF's only supplementary food, and reached 1 million children.

39. A special type of feeding programme was aided in Austria, Germany and Greece as a combined operation between UNICEF and the Don Suisse (subsequently the Aide Suisse) organization, a semi-governmental Swiss relief agency in which supplies were provided by the agency as a contribution to UNICEF while other aspects of the operation were similar to other UNICEF-aided government feeding projects.

Milk conservation programme

40. In UNICEF-assisted countries, as milk production increased with the increase in fodder and cattle, the surplus production of milk in flush seasons, or in good dairy areas far from centres of consumption, could not be conserved or brought to the consumer in a safe condition. During the war, milk collection facilities, dairies, and milk processing plants were destroyed or deteriorated. Moreover, in some of the countries these problems had not been met fully before war-time destruction of facilities.

41. Several milk surveys in European countries were carried out in late 1947-1948, and a conference in Paris of government dairy experts and FAO specialists was convened in the late spring of 1948. As a result of these actions, the Board in July 1948 set aside \$2 million to assist Governments with milk conservation projects. Authorization was also given for countries to use "un-programmed" funds in their regular allocations for this purpose. Subsequently, a panel of UNICEF/FAO experts in co-operation with Governments made specific on-the-spot studies of local milk production and handling problems to enable specific requests to be submitted. UNICEF has maintained thereafter a special staff of engineer-consultants and has also referred to FAO for technical advice in the course of assisting government plans of operations. The key point, as a prerequisite for UNICEF assistance to countries, was the continuance on a permanent basis, in so far as

possible, of the existing milk-feeding programmes for the benefit of children. This meant priority for children in consumption of increasing supplies of safe milk.

42. Two solutions were adopted in the UNICEF-aided milk conservation projects: expansion and modernization of milk collection and distribution systems, including pasteurization of liquid milk for delivery in bottles; and erection of milk drying plants to preserve milk for longer periods and wider distribution. UNICEF has supplied to countries equipment of the types they cannot produce. The remaining facilities have been provided by the receiving countries themselves and include buildings, utilities, all locally produced equipment, labour and local currency costs of installation. In addition, laboratory equipment used in the control of the quality of milk, and some "critical" veterinary supplies, were provided to some countries.

43. Countries receiving milk processing equipment are on the average providing local facilities estimated at four times the value of UNICEF supplies. In Europe the cost to UNICEF was \$4 million and the total capital investment was at least \$20 million. When the cost of the milk to be produced, and distributed free of charge or at nominal prices, is also added, it will be seen that Governments have committed themselves to a considerable degree for the benefit of children. It is estimated that more safe milk will be processed through these plants in a year than UNICEF provided to these countries. When all the plants are in operation, over 4 million children will be served.

44. Austria, Finland, Greece, Italy and Malta received fluid milk equipment. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are receiving milk drying plants. Poland and Yugoslavia have received both fluid milk and dry milk processing plants.

Aid to medical projects

45. While struggling to improve, with UNICEF assistance, the nutrition of the child population, countries have also had to face emergencies in the medical field. Consequently, assistance in campaigns against tuberculosis, venereal diseases, infant mortality, and malaria were among the most urgent needs. To provide this assistance on the best technical basis, the close collaboration of the World Health Organization was enlisted. A UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy was created in 1948 and close working relations were established at the secretariat level. The Programme Committee also set up a Medical Sub-Committee.

Tuberculosis and BCG

46. As mentioned earlier, tuberculosis had reached near-epidemic proportions in countries suffering the aftermath of war and occupation. For example, the tuberculosis death rate in Yugoslavia in 1946 was estimated at between 350 and 400 per 100,000 population, a rate about ten times as high as in some countries with modern systems of tuberculosis control that had not suffered enemy occupation. Particularly the most lethal forms of tuberculosis, namely military tuberculosis, meningitis and early infections in children, had dangerously increased in number. A mass application of BCG vaccine was an epidemiological indication. During 1946 and 1947 the Danish Red Cross and its associates

in Norway and Sweden had organized demonstrations in BCG vaccination with improved methods in several European countries. In order to assist with large-scale BCG application aiming to vaccinate all tuberculin-negative children up to the age of 18 years, an agreement constituting "The Joint Enterprise" was made between UNICEF and the Scandinavian group. For this purpose the Executive Board in 1948 allocated the sum of \$4,417,000 to support campaigns in Europe and other areas. During 1948 and early in 1949 BCG campaigns were started in eight European countries. Teams of Scandinavian doctors and nurses equipped with vehicles and supplies (syringes, needles, tuberculin, vaccine, etc.) were sent to assist the national efforts in carrying out the campaigns. To accelerate the work large numbers of national teams were mobilized. By the end of 1950 approximately 16 million children had been tested and approximately 8,500,000 had been vaccinated in Europe.

47. Governments were also assisted with equipment and vehicles in establishing a permanent BCG organization for the new-born and for re-vaccination as needed. In many countries national BCG production laboratories have been established with the help of equipment, supplies, and training provided to technical personnel.

48. In carrying out the BCG campaigns it was established that an average of about 50 per cent of children were tuberculin positive. In order to screen out of this group those who had active tuberculosis further diagnostic action was necessary. Diagnostic laboratory supplies, X-ray units, etc. were provided to strengthen the national organization of tuberculosis control.

49. For assistance and demonstration in treatment of children with miliary tuberculosis, meningitis and primary infections in early childhood, streptomycin was provided to be used in especially established centres. By mid-1950 over 11,000 children, ill with these lethal forms of tuberculosis, had been treated.

50. Equipment to aid tuberculosis control has been given in Europe to Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia. These countries, together with Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Romania, also receive streptomycin.

Anti-syphilis projects

51. The Fund has provided penicillin and other supplies to assist Governments in anti-syphilis treatment for mothers and children as part of national, regional or local campaigns in Europe. Modern research had demonstrated the efficacious action of penicillin injections in curing this disease, moreover treatment was relatively simple. The large-scale production of penicillin made it available at a relatively low cost for mass campaigns. Thus it became possible to initiate campaigns which promised a large degree of success.

52. UNICEF has helped national anti-syphilis campaigns in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and action on a smaller scale in Bulgaria, Finland, Greece and Italy. The Polish Government's campaign has practically wiped out syphilis as a major public health problem. In Yugoslavia endemic syphilis which existed in large areas and mainly affected children, has been the main target of an effective campaign which will con-

tinue throughout 1951. For both countries UNICEF provided extensive field and laboratory supplies as well as penicillin.

Insect control and malaria

53. Insect-borne diseases are a serious threat to children in many countries in Europe. Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia had centuries-old problems of malaria. Serious typhus epidemics were recurrent in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Fly-borne intestinal diseases of children are prevalent in all those countries.

54. UNICEF first began to aid projects for control of insect-borne diseases to reduce infant mortality. This was later combined with malaria control measures which, in 1945-1946 had been assisted by UNRRA. UNICEF supplied insecticides, sprayers, vehicles and laboratory equipment, WHO loaned advisory expert staff, and the Governments bore the costs of staff, materials and other local expenses. Campaigns were assisted in Bulgaria, France (Corsica), Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Maternal and child health

55. The largest portion of UNICEF funds for health projects has gone to aid maternal and child health programmes. This work has been guided by recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health that UNICEF provide supplies and equipment for "maternal, infant, pre-school, and school health, dental and immunization services, services for handicapped children, child guidance clinics, maternity and children's hospitals, schemes for care of premature babies, and for the training of personnel in these fields" (WHO/MCH 8, page 6).

56. Specific programmes supported have depended on the stage of development of the public health services of the country, the availability of technical staff, the priority of need, and the long-range benefits to be derived. The following list of specific projects describes the scope and nature of UNICEF's assistance, which started first in Europe and is now growing in importance in other areas.

(a) *Projects for expanding maternal and child health services.* Included was aid in establishing national maternal and child health institutes, vehicles and general medical supplies for increasing mobility of limited numbers of doctors and nurses in rural areas, equipment for centres ranging from simple instruments, scales, thermometers and other supplies, to clinical laboratories and X-ray units.

(b) *Projects for control of communicable childhood diseases.* UNICEF aid has ranged from supplying basic drugs, vaccines and sera, syringes and needles for inoculations, to the provision of equipment for production by countries of vaccines and sera against diphtheria, whooping cough and measles. In a few cases, therapeutic X-ray units were provided to treat fungus-type diseases.

(c) *Projects for improving specific ante-natal, maternity and post-natal services.* Midwifery kits, training aids, and equipment for maternity centres and children's hospitals and wards have been provided. Incubators, oxygen tents, and various special equipment and instruments were provided for premature baby care.

(d) *Projects for the care and rehabilitation of handicapped children.* In close co-operation with WHO and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, the Fund has sent, and is sending, to European countries such supplies as Braille typewriters, testing devices for hearing and hearing aids, orthopaedic supplies for remedial surgery and therapy for physically handicapped children, equipment for prosthetic appliance plants as well as drugs and equipment for care and rehabilitation of mentally handicapped children.

(e) *Projects for the care of health of school children.* Countries have received from the Fund some material aid for school health projects in the form of weighing scales, thermometers, hearing aids and simple diagnostic equipment as well as supplies for prevention of communicable diseases in school health programmes.

57. Austria, with many well-trained doctors and advanced facilities, has obtained aid only for special projects to care for epileptic children and for young children with congenital heart disease. Bulgaria, with a large rural population and relatively inadequately equipped health services, has been helped with vaccine production equipment, midwifery kits and especially by supplies and equipment for its only children's orthopaedic clinic. Czechoslovakia has received help for care of premature infants, for expansion and modernization of vaccine production, for the care of polio-afflicted children and for blind and deaf handicapped children. Greece will receive mobile clinics for use in outlying areas. Italy will receive aid for physically handicapped children, war victims, and for the care of premature infants. Poland has received extensive aid for a national maternal and child health institute, vehicles to enable health services to cover rural areas, equipment for expanding production of vaccines for a large immunization programme, and supplies for the care of premature infants. Romania received quantities of diphtheria vaccine and syringes to aid a national immunization programme. Yugoslavia is receiving supplies and transport for a network of sanitary-epidemiological stations, mobile laboratories, and X-ray units, vaccine production equipment, and for the care of premature infants.

Assistance for training child care staff

58. In 1948, \$211,000 was contributed to UNICEF by France, Sweden and Switzerland in the form of child care training courses. These courses, with highly concentrated curricula, were designed for specialists in need of refresher training and instruction in new techniques. Those attending were from twelve UNICEF-assisted countries in Europe, and from China. In France the course for the group lasted four months, including lectures and observation trips; in Sweden, two weeks; and in Switzerland, the courses varied in length from two weeks to three months. In all, training opportunities were provided for 274 pediatricians, public health officers, social workers and nurses, teachers, psychologists and psychiatrists, directors of children's institutions, and architects specializing in hospital construction.

59. Similar courses were held in 1949, with the addition of a social pediatrics course in the United Kingdom. The 414 persons receiving training came from Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and North Africa.

60. In 1950 the Swedish social pediatric courses were repeated for forty-three fellows. A Swiss contribution took the form of financial aid to permit some 200 pediatricians from Europe, Asia and Latin America to attend the International Pediatric Congress held in Zurich in July 1950 and the seminar on social pediatrics sponsored by WHO in Geneva, which immediately followed the Congress.

61. The Fund has also granted a few short-time fellowships to countries in Europe for specialists in the fields of streptomycin therapy, malaria and tuberculosis control, and vaccine and blood plasma production, in order that these specialists might become familiar with the latest developments which could be adapted for use in the UNICEF-assisted programmes in their own countries.

62. Training within countries received its first emphasis in the development of the BCG campaigns in Europe where local doctors and nurses learned by working as part of "mixed" teams with experienced international staff.

63. By the end of 1949 the Executive Board had decided to encourage training of child care personnel by assisting regional training facilities.

International Children's Centre in Paris

64. The group training in social pediatrics in 1948 and 1949, made possible by the contribution of the French Government, has been placed on a continuing and expanded basis by the creation of a Foundation known as the International Children's Centre in Paris. This Foundation, established by the French Government, not only offers training courses in maternal and child health, along the pattern developed in the previous two years, but also provides international facilities for the medical, psychological and social study of problems relating to children. The Centre is being assisted in carrying out its programme, and establishing it on a permanent basis, by a UNICEF allocation of \$1 million for the three-year period 1950-1952, to be increased by an additional \$660,000, subject to the availability of funds. UNICEF assistance is used not only for the fellows attending the courses but also for the staff of the Centre and for necessary capital equipment, publications, etc. The Centre is governed by an international executive board and is developing its programme in close collaboration with the United Nations and relevant specialized agencies. Its group training activities in 1950 took the form of a course in social pediatrics, a course on tuberculosis in children, and a course on child psychiatry. Approximately 150 pediatricians, public health officers, social workers, psychologists, and educators from forty-two countries in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia were participants in these courses. The Paris Centre has also taken over from UNICEF the operation and further development of the Pilot Station for investigations relating to BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccine.

Raw materials for children's clothing and shoes

65. UNICEF has set aside a total of over \$7,600,000 for raw materials and finished goods, of which the major share was allocated to Europe. The Fund adopted the pattern of supplying textile and leather raw materials to recipient countries which in turn bore the

costs of manufacturing the finished product. In Europe this has multiplied the value of the contribution several-fold. UNICEF has entered into supplementary agreements regarding the fabrication of these raw materials with all receiving Governments. These agreements precisely defined costs, quantities and qualities of products, distribution channels and recipients, and stipulate that no charge will be made for these goods to the children or their parents. The range of articles is large, comprising layettes, blankets for babies and older children, underwear, many types of outer garments, knitting wool, and shoes. In some countries, through use of UNICEF aid, the provision of layettes for practically all newly-born babies was begun. Like the distribution of UNICEF milk and soap through maternal and child health clinics, the layette programme has proved to be an important incentive for mothers to come to the clinics with their infants for examination, treatment and education.

66. Aid by UNICEF with raw materials can be grouped into three main categories:

(a) Direct distribution as a special one-time programme: Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Hungary and Romania. In Germany the raw materials constituted almost 50 per cent of UNICEF's contribution, and the processing provided employment to the "refugee" population.

(b) Distribution as part of permanent welfare schemes for providing clothing to children and mothers. Czechoslovakia, Finland and Poland have developed such social insurance projects, with Finland continuing a pre-war programme, which is intended to provide layette packages to every mother.

(c) Distribution of finished and semi-finished garments to meet sudden emergencies. For example in the winter of 1949-1950 large numbers of blankets were sent to Greece.¹

67. The extent of UNICEF assistance to European countries is shown by the following partial figures on the products made with UNICEF-supplied materials: 1,850,000 pairs of shoes; 400,000 layettes and 1,300,000 diapers and infant vests; 5,770,000 square metres of cotton piece goods; 850,000 stockings and over 1 million overcoats, underwear, sweaters, dresses, etc., and 67,000 blankets.

68. Against the value of UNICEF raw materials of about \$6 million (i.e., excluding finished goods) the assisted countries have incurred processing costs amounting to nearly \$14 million.

THE WORK IN ASIA

69. This region includes underdeveloped countries with long-standing social, economic, and health problems. Not least important is the fact that about 40 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age (about 450 million children).

70. In 1947, several countries in Asia had newly achieved independence, or were striving for that goal.

¹ Similar emergency distributions were made for Palestine refugees, for earthquake victims in Ecuador, and for a civilian relief programme in Korea. (See paragraphs 100, 117.) About 600,000 completed blankets and sleeping bags were provided for these countries.

These and other countries were still living in war conditions or attempting to organize national administrations while dealing with major social upheavals. In much of the area there was chronic hunger. At the same time the extent of territory, size of population, lack of proper communications and trained administration, as well as the newness of some of the Governments, often precluded any food rationing schemes, except on a local scale. International assistance, particularly from the relatively small resources which the Fund might command, could not immediately alleviate this situation, except for particular emergency areas or in restricted localities. Children's health conditions, as well as social conditions in general, were reflected in the high rates of infant mortality—which in many places reached 200 per 1,000 live births and even 300 and 400 in some districts. Diseases which were substantial causes of child mortality and common to most Asian countries included malaria, tuberculosis, and dysentery, while malnutrition further increased the chances of death for children. In some countries other serious but preventable or curable diseases such as yaws, kala-azar, and syphilis were widespread, and represented significant causes of illness and mortality in children. More trained staff was needed not only on the higher technical and administrative levels, but more particularly to provide the workers who would be in direct contact with, and treat, the children and mothers requiring health and welfare services.

71. The pattern of need in Asia, as reported in the survey made for UNICEF by Drs. Farran and Lakshmanann in the spring of 1948 (E/ICEF/72), not only confirmed the fact of fundamental malnutrition, but indicated that the size of the problem and the general absence of governmental distribution machinery precluded schemes for mass feeding except in isolated instances; that there were key health problems of children common to the region, especially in the form of infectious diseases, the control of which was possible if a sufficient number of people were trained to combat them and medical supplies were provided with the aid of international assistance; that a principal deficiency was the inadequate development of health and social welfare services especially for children, in considerable part due to the shortage of people trained for the work, including specialists, general practitioners and welfare officials, and particularly para-medical staff capable of administering simple but basic medical and sanitary measures. The new Governments were anxious to tackle the problems confronting them, but they lacked the foreign exchange and local resources to pay for the necessary equipment and supplies.

72. In view of the magnitude of the needs, the basic problem was how to use the limited funds available to obtain the best possible returns.

73. In the field of maternal and child health, priority was given to the establishment of facilities for the training of technical staff.

74. The insect-borne diseases are possibly responsible for the largest part of general morbidity. India, for example, reports about 100 million cases of malaria with 2 million deaths annually. In China, at least 1 million children die each year of kala-azar. Assistance was needed in demonstrating modern, simple and inex-

pensive methods of control. But, in order to provide the countries with means for permanent and extensive control measures, easily accessible insecticides were required. With probably 200 million cases of malaria, there is no production of DDT in the whole malaria belt of Asia.

75. To cope with tuberculosis, BCG vaccination was judged to be the best possible approach. The organization for mass vaccination developed in Europe, however, would require adaptation. In India, for example, the number of children to be tested is greater than the number of those tested in all the countries of Europe put together.

76. While there are millions of cases of yaws, syphilis and many other diseases which can be easily controlled by antibiotics, there is not a single antibiotic production plant in Asia, except for one in Japan. The need for assistance, therefore, in erecting antibiotic-producing institutions is urgent and obvious.

77. The emphasis on assistance for medical projects can be seen from the following table showing UNICEF aid approved as at the end of December 1950. The table excludes China, Japan, and Korea.

Table 1
APPROVED AID TO SOUTH-EAST ASIA
(As at 31 December 1950)

	\$ (thousands)
Maternal and child health (including training and equipment)	3,538
Tuberculosis control (including BCG)	2,124
Yaws (and syphilis control)	1,697
Malaria control	281
Feeding	1,543
TOTAL	\$9,183

Note: The above represents only approved programmes and not the total allocations to South-East Asia.

Maternal and child health

78. Two principal types of assistance are included under this heading:

(a) Equipment for maternal and child health institutions and field centres; and

(b) Aid in training medical staff at various levels.

Aid of one or both these types has been approved for seventeen of the nineteen countries receiving UNICEF aid in Asia. The common pattern is for both types of aid to be extended simultaneously, with UNICEF providing equipment and supplies for the training school, the training hospital and the demonstration area in which field practice will be provided, and at the same time paying for international staff to assist in organizing national maternal and child health programmes, including the training of nurses and midwives. In addition, UNICEF is frequently providing equipment for maternal and child health centres or hospitals in the assisted country. In India, for instance, the training of nurses and midwives in the New Delhi area is being assisted in association with the improvement of both urban and rural field practice areas. Three pediatrics training centres are also being assisted in India. In addition, UNICEF is providing basic

equipment and supplies for 100 rural maternal and child health centres in various parts of the country. Pakistan is receiving aid in the improvement and expansion of nursing and midwifery training in Karachi and Lahore as well as supplies and equipment for 175 maternal and child health centres. In Ceylon assistance is being provided in the training of nurses. In Indonesia the Government is being aided with equipment for 250 maternal and child health centres as part of the plan for the restoration and expansion of training facilities for nurses and midwives throughout the country. In Burma equipment and supplies for twenty-five maternal and child health centres are being provided along with aid in the training of nurses and midwives. Aid to Burma also includes some supplies for the improvement of school health services in Rangoon. In Thailand equipment and supplies are being provided initially for the establishment of a maternal and child health demonstration area in Bangkok and eventually in adjacent rural areas. In the Philippines a rural demonstration health centre is in operation with both technical assistance and supplies financed by UNICEF. In addition, UNICEF has provided some equipment for approximately 480 infant care centres throughout the Islands.

79. In aid recently approved by the Board for the Federation of Malaya, UNICEF has agreed to provide mobile dental units for graduates from the dental nurses training course in that country.

80. The development of programmes for the training of maternal and child health personnel is among the most expensive for Governments. Undoubtedly so far as this aspect of UNICEF aid is concerned, the Governments are undertaking commitments which will require many times the UNICEF allocation before the projects have been successfully completed.

81. Much of the training so far receiving UNICEF assistance has been on a relatively advanced professional level. It may be that as Governments continue to handle the problems of child health they may wish to give greater emphasis to training large numbers of paramedical staff in simple skills. UNICEF assisted a training programme of this nature in North China during 1949. The programme covered the training of teams of health workers in the elements of hygiene, sanitation, midwifery and the control of contagious diseases. UNICEF has provided approximately \$475,000 worth of supplies and equipment for this programme which is being carried on by the local health agencies.

Training scheme in India for child health workers

82. UNICEF is aiding in the establishment in Calcutta of a centre available for international training of maternal and child health workers in the Asian region. The centre, which will be financed over a five-year period by a contribution of \$930,000 from UNICEF and an equal amount from the Indian Government, will expand the present maternal and child health training facilities at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta, by providing post-graduate training for doctors and public health nurses in the maternal and child health field. In addition to training Indian staff, the centre will provide one year's training without cost for 250 students (or the equivalent in student years) from other countries in the region. The

Director of the Institute will meet at least once a year with representatives of interested Governments in the region, the United Nations, and relevant specialized agencies to discuss ways of bringing about maximum benefits from the course.

Supplementary feeding

83. When the Fund turned its attention to feeding problems in Asia, it was apparent that no mechanical transfer to the Asian setting could be made of principles and practices developed in Europe. Special studies of the nutritional problems of Asia had been made by the FAO Nutrition Committee from 1946 onward. These were supplemented early in 1948 by the recommendations of a FAO/WHO/UNICEF staff group concerned specifically with what UNICEF might do in this field. On the one hand, it was generally recognized that no country-wide mass feeding campaign was feasible either from the standpoint of UNICEF resources or the organizational possibilities in Asia. On the other hand, hunger was so acute in many areas that feeding assistance could not be omitted.

84. UNICEF assistance to Asia in supplementary feeding has been limited almost exclusively to dried skim milk. In all, approximately 30 million pounds have been shipped to Asia, most of it during 1950 when skim milk became available to the Fund at a nominal price. In the winter of 1948-1949 approximately 60,000 children in China received supplementary feeding. By the end of 1949 when the UNICEF-assisted feeding programme had ceased in China, fewer than 100,000 children were receiving UNICEF food throughout Asia. During 1950 this number gradually increased until by the end of that year about 500,000 children were participating in government feeding programmes aided by UNICEF, representing about 0.1 per cent of Asia's child population.

85. In India and Pakistan, which between them are receiving about one-half of the skim milk provided by UNICEF to Asia, distribution is taking place through a wide range of centres including refugee camps. These programmes are still in the process of organization. In Indonesia, which is also among the major recipients of skim milk, distribution is planned through schools, maternal and child health centres and hospitals. Small quantities of milk, largely for distribution through hospitals or maternal and child health centres, have been provided to Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand and United Kingdom Asian Territories.

86. The feeding programmes in the Philippines and Japan have been somewhat exceptional in that they have represented a major segment of the total UNICEF aid to the country, and also in that schools have been the main outlet for the milk. In Japan UNICEF aid has been reduced to permit only a limited programme in 1951. It is evident that the practice of supplementary feeding in schools has gained wide popular support and is likely to continue if economic conditions permit. In the Philippines a serious effort was made to give the supplementary feeding programme a firm indigenous base. In many schools UNICEF milk was distributed along with a carefully developed meal of local nutritious food. These local foods were chosen not only for their nutritional value, but also because they were readily available and cheap enough to be within the reach of local schools.

87. Dried milk has been provided by UNICEF in emergency situations. Chief among these was the assistance in the summer of 1950 to the earthquake victims in Assam (India) and flood victims in West Punjab (Pakistan). In the UNICEF-assisted feeding programme in China, which took place roughly from October 1948 through May 1949 in seven of the larger cities, foods provided by UNICEF included milk, margarine, and rice, and were supplemented by local foods including lentils and fresh vegetables. This food was distributed through established child aid centres in the hope that a continuing programme based on local resources might thus be initiated. The developments in China itself interrupted this programme and have made it difficult to assess its impact on continuing child welfare programmes.

88. To sum up, compared with feeding programmes in Europe, UNICEF assistance in supplementary child feeding in Asia is limited both in scope and in size. Directed towards meeting immediate needs, UNICEF assistance has also been designed to encourage the development of indigenous feeding programmes and to strengthen the child health centres through which milk is being distributed.

Tuberculosis prevention and control

89. In Asia, Governments have lacked the basic tuberculosis control facilities which would be needed to expand and continue BCG campaigns with local resources. Accordingly, in contrast to Europe it has been the general pattern for Governments in Asia to approach UNICEF for assistance in establishing one or more model tuberculosis control centres intended not only to serve the immediate community in which the centre is established but also to become a focal point for training national staff for an expanded tuberculosis control programme, including BCG vaccination. The range and scope of UNICEF aid in each specific case has depended on the nature of existing facilities which it has been necessary to supplement. The typical centre which Governments have sought to establish has included a modern clinic (with X-ray equipment), a tuberculosis diagnostic laboratory, an epidemiological section operating a mobile mass X-ray unit and a public health service unit. Such a centre has been planned to serve as a base of operation for BCG vaccination teams. Elements of such a centre are being provided to seven countries in Asia: Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong. Among these, India has requested aid for three complete centres and Pakistan for two. It is planned that these centres will begin to operate during 1951.

90. BCG campaigns have been initiated in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore. Chronologically, the BCG work in India, Pakistan and Ceylon preceded UNICEF assistance in establishing tuberculosis control centres. UNICEF has provided assistance for the development of production facilities for the vaccine in China and the Philippines. At present, the only WHO-approved production centre in Asia is in Madras, India.

91. Up to now, although it is over two years since BCG work was initiated in the Indian subcontinent, the campaigns cannot be said to have reached proportions making them significant in the mass prevention

of tuberculosis. A major difficulty has been the lack of trained staffs to carry out the vaccination. This, in turn, is linked to the general stringency of government budgets in Asia, a problem which, of course, affects all child-aid programmes in that area. Among the solutions which are now being explored is the use of lay vaccinators. The future of BCG work will depend on whether this, or a similar approach, coupled with an adequate supply of local funds, can be developed.

Control of treponematoses

92. The tropical disease of yaws (framboesia), in association with syphilis, is endemic in much of rural South-East Asia, and Indonesia and Thailand have sought UNICEF aid in starting nation-wide campaigns for the control of these diseases. The data at hand supports the view that a simple penicillin treatment provides a most effective control measure against both yaws and syphilis.

93. In both countries the work began only in May 1950 in limited operational areas. As in the case of BCG campaigns, the development of those programmes has been delayed by the insufficiency of trained staff. In both countries, efforts are being made to cope with this problem by training persons in the limited skills specifically needed to aid in the expansion of this work. Initial field work has been well organized, and, if the staffing problem can be solved, there is every expectation that the campaigns will be successful.

94. Although projects of this kind are primarily directed against one type of disease, and therefore the health services provided may have a somewhat one-sided character, field experience has shown that people are impressed by the very obvious successes of these campaigns and consequently desire to have other public health measures. Moreover local health workers trained in these campaigns are able to undertake other medical tasks either simultaneously or at a later stage.

Insect control and malaria

95. UNICEF aid in the control of malaria in Asia has been limited to three countries—India, Pakistan and Thailand. The campaigns were planned for a two-year period, each aided by an international team whose function was to determine the efficacy of malaria control in each area through DDT spraying. Three demonstrations have been conducted to date in India; one in Pakistan; and one in Thailand. Although the final reports of international teams are not yet available, it is clear that in all areas transmission of malaria is greatly reduced by the DDT spraying of dwellings.

96. It would appear that the next phase in malaria control work will be to examine and provide the means for applying this technique on the mass basis which is necessary to control malaria in Asia, and a first requirement will be a local supply of DDT.

Antibiotic and insecticide production

97. In November 1950 the Director-General of WHO drew to the attention of the Board of UNICEF the basic need for large supplies of penicillin and other antibiotics, and DDT and insecticides for the improvement of child health in underdeveloped countries, and suggested that UNICEF aid some production centres

with equipment while WHO provided technical assistance. Simultaneously, the Government of India presented a request for imported equipment for an antibiotic plant to be erected in Bombay province, and the Board allocated \$850,000. The plant will be available to other countries for training purposes and the exchange of technical information. Consultations are proceeding regarding several requests for equipment to aid DDT production.

Fellowships

98. In connexion with various programmes in Asia UNICEF has established 144 fellowships, about one-half of which have so far been taken up. The study periods range from a few months in adjacent countries to one or two years in more distant areas. The experience of UNICEF so far has indicated that fellowships are most valuable when specifically connected with definite child-aid programmes and when studies are undertaken in an environment comparable to the trainee's home country. The policy of the Fund is to finance fellowships only when they are specifically required as one element of a country programme for which UNICEF is providing supplies and for which financing is not available under the Technical Assistance Programme or from the budgets of the specialized agencies.

Clothing and blankets

99. UNICEF has provided raw materials for clothing to only one Asian country, namely, Japan. UNICEF provided raw cotton, which was processed by the Japanese Government into suits of clothing. The Japanese Government met all the local expenses and distributed, without charge to the recipient, the finished products to approximately 467,000 children.

100. A major part of UNICEF's contribution to the emergency relief programme in Korea took the form of blankets, about 300,000 of which were supplied during the winter of 1950-1951. These were supplied in response to a request from the Unified Command and the Republic of Korea for urgent distribution within the civilian relief programme under United Nations auspices in Korea.

THE WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

101. The needs of the 70 million children in Latin America are reflected in the death each year of over half a million children under one year of age, and in infant mortality rates which reach as high as 100 to 200 per 1,000 births in rural areas. In many areas between one-third and one-half of the children die before reaching their fifth birthday. Of those that survive, large numbers live at levels far below normal physiological development and are subject to the ravages of disease. Nearly half the children of school age do not attend school.

102. There has been improvement in child health in recent decades. Some Latin-American countries have developed advanced social and health legislation and many of the main cities have highly developed services. Nevertheless, the development of child health and welfare services has been uneven, and the resources available for maternal and child health have been generally inadequate. The scarcity of technical and auxiliary per-

sonnel has hampered the execution and expansion of existing programmes, particularly in rural areas.

103. In 1947 and 1948 discussions were carried on by the Administration of the Fund with the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to formulate ways in which the Fund might best provide assistance to countries in the region. In the summer of 1948 a special survey of children's needs was made,² and in November the Executive Director wrote to each of the Governments in Latin America outlining briefly the types of assistance which might be made available to their countries in accordance with the Fund's usual procedures.

104. In March 1949 the first allocation to Latin America was made by the Board. This was an area allocation of \$2 million, subsequently increased to \$2.5 million in July 1949, and to \$3,840,000 in November 1949. Following the allocation in March discussions were held in a number of Latin-American countries, with the assistance of the World Health Organization/Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Joint Enterprise, and by November 1949 the Executive Board had before it a number of specific proposals and was in a position to make apportionments for aiding projects in fourteen Latin-American countries.

105. Assistance provided by UNICEF has been in the following fields (listed in order of size of allocations):

(a) *Mass campaigns against diseases seriously affecting children.* This includes aid in government campaigns against tuberculosis in Ecuador and Mexico, yaws in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and malaria, typhus, and other insect-borne diseases in Central America, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru. The Board has allocated \$1,800,000 for these purposes.

(b) *Improvement of child nutrition.* UNICEF has provided food for supplementary child feeding projects in Central America, to meet emergency needs in the earthquake zone of Ecuador, and as integral parts of broader maternal and child health programmes in Brazil and Peru. The Board has allocated \$851,000 for these purposes.

(c) *Improvement of general maternal and child health services.* UNICEF has provided essential supplies and equipment for health centres, hospitals, mobile units, health education, and local training courses for auxiliary medical personnel to Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Peru. The Board has allocated \$782,000 for these purposes.

(d) *Development of local production facilities.* UNICEF is helping Brazil, Chile and Colombia, to establish laboratories to produce whooping cough and diphtheria vaccine and Chile to establish a milk drying plant. The Board has allocated \$220,000 for these purposes.

Tuberculosis prevention and control

106. Tuberculosis is one of the serious diseases of childhood in Latin America. BCG campaigns in Ecu-

²Dr. R. Passmore, "Nutrition & Health of Children in Five Countries of South America" (E/ICEF/83).

ador and Mexico have been aided by UNICEF through the Joint Enterprise. Although some Latin-American countries have been using BCG for a number of years, the Ecuador project was the first mass campaign to test and vaccinate large numbers of children. The goal of the campaign in Ecuador is to test over 1 million children within a year, vaccinating all those who are not infected by the disease or who do not show an immunity to it. Because of the importance of this campaign as a demonstration, UNICEF set aside special funds to finance observation visits of teams of doctors and nurses from other countries. Teams from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Jamaica, selected on the basis of their technical backgrounds and the possibilities of their working in BCG campaigns in the future within their own countries, have gone to Ecuador. Several requests to UNICEF for assistance to such campaigns are in preparation. UNICEF has also aided the establishment of production centres of BCG vaccine in both Ecuador and Mexico and requests may be received for similar centres elsewhere in Latin America. Vaccine from these WHO-approved centres will be supplied at cost to other countries requesting it for their own BCG programmes. In Ecuador UNICEF is also assisting a more general tuberculosis control project which includes the follow up of suspected cases through X-ray and laboratory examinations, and the training of tuberculosis workers from other countries. In this project the Government of Ecuador will give approximately twenty-five fellowships to tuberculosis workers from other Latin-American countries to study control. WHO is providing technical assistance to the Government in this project.

107. The finding and treatment of tuberculosis cases is an important aspect of general maternal and child health projects in Chile, Paraguay, and Peru for which UNICEF is providing supplies and equipment.

Yaws and syphilis

108. In the Dominican Republic and Haiti UNICEF is providing penicillin and equipment for government programmes planned to treat all cases of yaws and to control syphilis in rural areas. In Haiti the plan is to reach the entire rural population of the country within a two-year period through field teams which move from area to area examining and treating the people with penicillin, which makes possible a cure by simple means. This "mass sweep" is followed by more intensive checking of the area to reach any cases which may have been missed or insufficiently treated the first time. The whole programme has called for a considerable organizational and educational effort on the part of the Government, which is providing seventy-five local workers. WHO is providing a resident technical adviser.

Insect-borne diseases

109. Insect-borne diseases, particularly malaria, constitute one of the most frequent causes of death and illness of children in Latin America. UNICEF is providing supplies and equipment for insect-control programmes in six Central American countries, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Peru.

110. In the Central American countries of Costa Rica, British Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hon-

duras, and Nicaragua the spraying of DDT in houses and barns is being carried out to destroy disease-carrying insects, particularly the mosquito. Teams of sprayers employed by the Governments travel through the areas of high incidence, repeating the process at intervals to maintain control. One of the important aspects of these campaigns is that they represent a co-ordinated effort to attack a problem of regional significance.

In Bolivia and Peru campaigns assisted by UNICEF supplies are still in progress to control the typhus-carrying louse through DDT dusting of the bodies, clothing, and bedding of the inhabitants of the mountainous areas where typhus is prevalent. In Peru a smallpox vaccination campaign is being carried out at the same time, taking advantage of the organization, staff, transport and other equipment mobilized for the typhus programme. In Paraguay, where UNICEF will provide DDT, sprayers, and other equipment for an insect-control programme aimed primarily at malaria, a basic organizational structure previously established to eradicate the yellow fever carrier will be adapted to carry on the new work. Malaria has long been serious in the Dominican Republic and the Government is preparing to attack it with the help of supplies from both UNICEF and WHO/PASB.

Supplementary feeding

111. UNICEF assistance for supplementary feeding consists mainly of skim milk. The participating Governments provide additional local foods and organize and operate the child feeding programmes. By the end of 1950 approved plans of operations for child feeding in Latin America covered approximately 547,000 school children and 74,000 infants, pre-school children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. However, the full implementation of these plans will require some time. Countries receiving UNICEF foods were Brazil, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru, with Bolivia and Paraguay in the process of developing plans. In Ecuador UNICEF feeding aid was initiated in response to the emergency created in that country by the earthquake of August 1949. Milk, fats, soap, and blankets were immediately dispatched for children in the earthquake area. At the end of 1950 UNICEF was still providing milk for these 50,000 children and the Government has been able to extend the programme to school children in five coastal provinces and in State institutions throughout the country.

Maternal and child health

112. In many of the Latin-American countries maternal and child health services are lacking in rural areas. Among the reasons for this are the lack of trained staff and the lack of essential supplies and equipment. UNICEF has undertaken to provide supplies and equipment for some maternal and child centres in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Paraguay and Peru. The purpose of this assistance is to enable the recipient Governments to reach more children with preventive health services, adequate home maternity service to mothers, pre-natal and post-natal care, and health education. UNICEF is also providing health education supplies for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, and Peru.

113. In La Paz, Bolivia, UNICEF is providing medical supplies and equipment for a 200-bed children's hospital. There are at present less than twenty hospital beds for children in that city. It is hoped that within two years the hospital will be completed, equipment installed, and personnel trained to put the hospital into operation. UNICEF has also provided the complete medical equipment for a maternity hospital in Quito as well as miscellaneous items of equipment for several other hospitals in the earthquake zone of Ecuador. It is expected that the Quito Maternity Hospital will open in March 1951.

Immunization against whooping cough and diphtheria

114. Whooping cough and diphtheria are serious diseases of childhood in many of the Latin-American countries. To assist Governments in control measures UNICEF is providing combined diphtheria/whooping cough vaccine for immunization campaigns in Brazil and Colombia. UNICEF is also providing equipment for the production of the vaccine in these two countries and Chile, so that in the future they will not be dependent upon imported supplies.

Milk conservation

115. The outstanding diet deficiency among children in all of the Latin-American countries is animal protein of which milk is one of the best and cheapest sources. In most of the countries, milk production at present is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the population. In certain countries, however, sufficient quantities of milk can be produced to meet the more urgent needs of children. The Executive Board at its November 1950 session approved a request from Chile for the first UNICEF-assisted milk drying plant in Latin America. UNICEF will provide the evaporating and drying units while Chile will erect the building and supply the auxiliary equipment. Under the plan more than 100,000 children will receive free skim milk daily as a supplementary food distributed mainly through maternal and child health centres.

THE WORK IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Palestine refugees

116. In August 1948, the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees who had fled from their homes during the fighting in and around Palestine led to an emergency call for help from the Mediator for Palestine. By October 1948, large quantities of UNICEF food supplies were reaching the area. For some weeks these supplies were the mainstay of the child refugee population. For distribution, agreements were made between UNICEF and the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee, and the League of Red Cross Societies. Later these were superseded by an agreement, in effect from 1 May 1950, with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

117. The Fund has continued its aid for approximately half a million mothers and children. Milk, meat, fats, wheat and other food supplies have ensured a daily meal, and UNICEF medical supplies have been extensively used in preventing epidemics. Blankets supplied by UNICEF in the winter of 1949-1950 have also

been an important item. In the winter of 1950-1951 cloth was sent to the Palestine refugees for manufacture into garments as a co-operative work relief project with UNRWA. The allocation of funds for Palestinian refugees by UNICEF amounts to \$10,583,000.

118. The general maternal and child health programme for the refugees included a BCG campaign, an insect control campaign, equipment for an anti-syphilis campaign, and assistance for a trachoma control project in co-operation with WHO.

Other assistance in the region

119. In the Middle East, except for Palestine, there were few immediate effects of war on the condition of the children. Living largely on the land, the majority of the populations of the countries in the Middle East live at a food subsistence level. In some areas, there are nomadic populations. Possibilities for centrally controlled food distribution schemes, therefore, do not exist, and only in the case of the Palestine refugees and Israel were UNICEF-aided mass feeding projects for children developed.

120. The development of health and welfare services are generally not far advanced. Shortage of staff and supplies were common factors. Yet the needs in this field are great: malaria, causing high mortality rates, is the principal disease, and tuberculosis is also a serious problem; other infectious diseases, easily spread in warm countries lacking sanitary systems and health education, also have taken a heavy toll. Bejel (an endemic disease similar to syphilis but non-venereally transmitted) as well as syphilis are widespread in the nomadic Arab population.

121. Israel, faced with both a refugee problem and an immigration problem, became the first country to request UNICEF aid for child feeding and health projects. With an adequate public health staff and a carefully planned health programme, Israel is receiving drugs for epidemic control among the immigrant children in camps, and equipment for treatment and relief of polio victims, as well as therapeutic X-ray units for fungus diseases.

122. The Joint Enterprise has aided BCG vaccination campaigns in Egypt, Israel, Syria, Lebanon and among the Palestinian refugees. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Tangiers have also been aided by the Joint Enterprise BCG campaigns, planned to reach the entire youth population. Most recently Iran and Iraq have been designated as eligible for assistance, and plans of operations are being discussed with these countries.

123. Iraq requested the help of UNICEF and WHO to control bejel, and a mass attack against this disease has been planned to start in 1951. WHO will provide key technical staff, train local understudies, and help carry on the first stages of field work; UNICEF is providing all imported supplies, including vehicles, while the Government is preparing to supply local staff, laboratory buildings and other assistance, and moreover has agreed to carry on the work in the future since the existence of bejel among the nomadic and rural population in Iraq makes necessary a long-term control programme.

IV. Financial history

124. The UNRRA Council in August 1946, faced with the impending liquidation of UNRRA assistance decided to give its residual assets to an international children's fund, if such a fund were to be established by the United Nations. The General Assembly resolution of December 1946, which established UNICEF, authorized the Fund to receive contributions or other assistance from three sources: (a) the residual assets of UNRRA; (b) voluntary contributions of Governments; and (c) donations from private sources. In the discussions regarding the establishment of the Fund, it was generally agreed that major reliance for financing would have to be upon contributions from Governments.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

125. Early in 1947 UNRRA provided UNICEF with office facilities, loaned it certain staff and made available \$550,000 for assistance to countries out of the UNRRA Emergency Food Collection. By June 1947, when a sum of \$20 million was assured by a \$15 million contribution from the United States and a \$5 million contribution from Canada, the Executive Board of UNICEF felt it was in a position to make allocations to assist countries for a six months' period.

126. The United States contribution was an initial grant out of a total of \$40 million to be provided on a matching formula of \$US 57 for every \$43 equivalent contributed by other Governments. In 1948, the United States raised the total to \$75 million and increased the matching, applying to the entire contribution the more liberal formula of \$US 72 for every \$28 equivalent contributed by other Governments for use outside their own country.

127. The United States' contribution proved to be the financial keystone of UNICEF not only because of its size but also because the matching formula was an important factor in stimulating contributions from the other Governments. Each contribution of \$100 equivalent made by other Governments brought \$257 from the United States, thus increasing UNICEF resources by \$357. The response to the Executive Director's appeal for funds was favourable. Governments which had already made substantial contributions to UNRRA gave additional funds to UNICEF.

128. By June 1950, the Fund had received contributions and pledges from other Governments sufficient to draw the full \$75 million from the United States on the matching formula. On 5 June 1950, the President of the United States approved Public Law 535 of Congress, which contains the following section:

"Title V

"INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK

"Sec. 501(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, to enable him to make contributions to the United Nations, or any subordinate body thereof, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the interests of the United States, to support permanent arrangements within the United Nations structure for international children's welfare work.

"(b) If at any time during such fiscal year the President deems it to be in the interests of the United States, he is authorized to make contributions, out of any funds appropriated

pursuant to the authorization contained in subsection (a), to the International Children's Emergency Fund to carry out the purposes of the International Children's Emergency Fund Assistance Act of 1948 upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe; but such contributions shall not exceed the limitation provided by section 204 of such Act.*

129. Next to the United States the largest governmental contributors to UNICEF have been Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand and Switzerland. Twenty European Governments have provided 9.3 per cent of total government contributions to UNICEF, including substantial grants from Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia; ten Governments in Asia and the Middle East account for 1 per cent; and ten Latin-American Governments 1.4 per cent, the latter including a contribution of \$1 million (United States dollar equivalent) from the Government of Uruguay. Of the forty-seven Governments and two Non-Self-Governing Territories contributing to the Fund since its inception, twenty-eight have contributed more than once; of these, a number have made three or four contributions, and one (Australia) has made five. More than half of the contributing Governments (twenty-eight) have also received allocations from UNICEF for assistance.

UNRRA RESIDUAL ASSETS

130. The residual assets, which the UNRRA Council decided in 1946 to contribute to the Fund, amounted to \$32.3 million by the end of 1950, and had been received by UNICEF in thirteen national currencies. Additional UNRRA residual assets will become available to UNICEF as UNRRA marine claims are settled.

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

131. To provide for active participation of individuals and private organizations and groups, the United Nations Appeal for Children was launched in 1948 by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The significance of the Appeal lies in the considerable amount of aid thus brought to the children, and also in the widespread and generous response that was made to this first direct appeal by the United Nations for support in a common undertaking.

132. As first promulgated by the Secretary-General, the United Nations Appeal for Children was a special world-wide appeal for non-governmental voluntary contributions to meet emergency needs of children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief. The fund raising was to be conducted in each country by a national committee, either as a

* Section 204 provides as follows: "No contribution shall be made pursuant to this title or such joint resolution of May 31, 1947, which would cause the sum of (a) the aggregate amount contributed pursuant to this title and (b) the aggregate amount contributed by the United States pursuant to such joint resolution of May 31, 1947, to exceed whichever of the following sums is the lesser:

"(1) 72 per centum of the total resources contributed after May 31, 1947, by all governments, including the United States, for programs carried out under the supervision of such Fund: Provided, That in computing the amount of resources contributed there shall not be included contributions by any government for the benefit of persons located within the territory of such contributing government; or

"(2) \$100,000,000."

"one day's pay" collection or in some alternative form better adapted to the particular country. In principle, the major portion of the funds raised was to come to UNICEF.

133. By the end of 1948, UNAC campaigns had been held or launched in forty-five countries, and in more than thirty Non-Self-Governing Territories. Several of these campaigns continued into 1949, and the last to conclude was officially terminated on 31 January 1950. The aggregate net proceeds of the campaigns organized in 1948 amounted, in United States dollar equivalent, to more than \$29,700,000. UNICEF received slightly more than one-third of the total; UNESCO received a percentage of several of the national collections; and the balance was allocated to nationally selected voluntary agencies mainly for child relief operations in countries other than those in which the funds were collected. The increment to UNICEF, after giving effect to currency devaluations subsequent to the periods of collection, represented the equivalent of more than \$10,700,000.

134. Meanwhile, the General Assembly, by resolution 215 (III) of 8 December 1948, continued the Appeal, stipulating that the name "United Nations Appeal for Children" be used for national campaigns conducted solely for the benefit of UNICEF.

135. New campaigns were launched during 1949 and 1950 in ten countries, as follows: in Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Liechtenstein, and New Zealand, where UNAC campaigns for the sole benefit of UNICEF were held; in Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Italy and Switzerland, where campaigns were carried on under other names and the funds divided between UNICEF and national welfare organizations; and in the United States where an educational campaign was held with provision for acceptance of contributions from individuals and non-governmental organizations. By 31 December 1950 all but two of these campaigns had been concluded, and the aggregate contribution to UNICEF was estimated in United States dollar equivalent at approximately \$1,470,000.

136. Since the inception of the Appeal, UNICEF has received almost \$100,000 in personal contributions from employees of the United Nations itself and of its specialized agencies.

137. Apart from the support which UNICEF has realized through the United Nations Appeal for Children, the Appeal has been a valuable instrument in bringing certain phases of the work of the United Nations to the attention of people throughout the world. It has joined many peoples in a common aspiration, giving millions of individuals a means of personal participation in a United Nations activity.

138. In its resolution of 1 December 1950, the General Assembly renewed its appeal to private persons as well as Governments, to continue their contributions to the Fund.

139. The following table (table 2) summarizes the contributions and pledges received by UNICEF from all sources in the four years 1947 to 1950. Three Governments have pledged additional contributions which are not included in the statement of contributions as at 31 December 1950 (see paragraph 139 below). Details

of government and voluntary contributions to UNICEF by countries and years are shown in annex table I, and

countries, ranked on the basis of *per caput* contributions, are presented in annex table II.

Table 2
CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO UNICEF 1947-1950 AND OTHER INCOME, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1950
(In U.S. dollar equivalent in millions of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total	Per cent
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Government contributions	38.8	29.6	29.3	8.9	106.6	71
UNRRA residual assets.....	11.6	18.7	2.0	-	32.3	21
UNAC and other private sources.....	-	10.9	-	1.6	12.5	8
TOTAL	\$50.4	\$59.2	\$31.3	\$10.5	\$151.4	100
Estimated income and interest from other sources.....					1.4	
GRAND TOTAL					\$152.8	

140. An amount of \$1.4 million, representing interest on investments and other miscellaneous income, was taken into account for allocation by the Executive Board in November 1950. Although this income was allocated by the Board only at this time, it had accumulated over the four-year period and appeared on the financial statements of the Fund.

ALLOCATIONS

141. UNICEF resources have been allocated mainly for supplies. Only a small percentage of total resources have been required to finance technical services and

training related to UNICEF-assisted child care programmes. Allocations for freight and administration complete the picture of the disposition of UNICEF resources. The Executive Board, over the last four years, has allocated a total of \$151.7 million (in United States dollar equivalent). These allocations are presented by recipient country and by year in which the allocation was made in annex table III.

142. The following table shows accumulative allocations approved by the Executive Board for UNICEF assistance to country child care programmes, summarized by regions and type of allocation:

Table 3
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS BY YEAR IN WHICH ALLOCATION WAS MADE, 1947-1950
(In U.S. dollar equivalent in millions of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Balance of area reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. Assistance to country programmes in:						
Asia	3.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	1.9	22.9
Europe.....	16.5	44.1	26.3	.7 ^a	-	87.6
Latin America	-	-	1.4	2.5	1.3	5.2
Middle East and North Africa.....	-	5.6	4.2	2.3	.4 ^b	12.5
TOTAL	20.0	55.6	37.8	11.2	3.6	128.2
II. International training courses and operational services	-	2	1.4 ^c	.4	-	2.0
III. Freight for UNICEF supplies.....	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	-	13.8
IV. Administration4	1.4	2.3	3.6 ^d	-	7.7
GRAND TOTAL	\$23.8	\$61.0	\$44.8	\$18.5	\$ 3.6	\$151.7

^a The total of allocations to Europe in 1949 and 1950 represents a net amount after deducting BCG funds transferred to the Middle East and after the cancellation of certain allocations to countries, etc.

^b BCG allocation for the Middle East.

^c Includes provision of \$1 million allocated for International Children's Centre, Paris.

^d Includes cost of administration for first half of 1951.

143. The initial resources of the Fund were allocated for supplementary food for children in the war-devastated countries of Europe and in China. As resources increased and recovery in production of food-stuffs proceeded, the Fund began gradually to enlarge the number of countries and the types of projects aided. This shift was noted with approval by the General Assembly at its fourth session. The Assembly noted with concern "the great needs which the Fund's experience has demonstrated as existing in under-developed countries", approved the decision of the Board "to devote henceforth a greater share of UNICEF re-

sources to the development of programmes outside Europe", and congratulated the Fund on its great humanitarian efforts "now being extended to Asia. Latin America and Africa in bringing substantial aid of lasting value through feeding, medical, and related programmes to millions of mothers and children". (318 (IV)).

144. Allocations are summarized in annex table IV by eight major types of country programmes assisted, showing total value of allocations to each type of programme and countries assisted by years.

EXPENDITURES

145. During the period 1947-1950 UNICEF spent approximately \$119 million in United States dollar equivalent; 94 per cent of this amount was spent for supplies, including assistance to the BCG vaccination programme, and for ocean freight. The cost of UNI-

CEF administration represented 5.4 per cent of total expenditures. UNICEF expenditures for supplies and services by recipient country and by year from 1947 to 1950 are presented in annex table V. These expenditures are summarized by regions and by years in the following table:

Table 4

VALUE OF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED AND SERVICES PROVIDED TO COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND OTHER EXPENDITURES BY YEARS,
1947-1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalent in thousands of dollars)

	1947 \$	1948 \$	1949 \$	1950 ^a \$	Total \$
I. Regions:					
Asia	8,659	42,771	35,322	32,275 ^a	119,027
Europe	-	1,380	1,470	2,684	5,534
Latin America	-	-	144	1,428	1,572
Middle East and Africa	-	1,001	5,987	3,944	10,932
II. Expenditures for training, expert assistance and other services ..	7,488	34,761	21,964	17,724	81,937
III. Freight	-	272	377	1,338	1,987
IV. Administration	792	3,925	3,077	2,800	10,594
GRAND TOTAL	<u>379</u>	<u>1,432</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>6,471</u>

^a Estimated as at 31 December 1950 and subject to revision.

146. Contributions to UNICEF are generally in the currency of the contributing country, to be used for the purchase of supplies or to pay for services available within the country. A portion is received in actual commodities such as: fish liver oils, rice, sugar, dried fruit, and so on. Currency transfers abroad have also been made at the request of the Fund, subject to the country's exchange regulations.

147. Irrespective of the manner in which contributions are made available to UNICEF, it is the responsibility of the Administration to use the entire contribution of each donor country as a means of fulfilling approved assistance to country programmes. Failure to use the contribution would result in under-fulfilment of allocations established by the Executive Board. Because of the size and diverse nature of UNICEF aid, the Administration has been successful in converting these contributions into effective assistance to country child care programmes.

148. UNICEF maintains currently a working plan for the use of all contributed currencies and commodities. As allocations are approved by the Executive Board the amounts of various currencies needed to fulfil them are estimated and earmarked accordingly. Obviously, the range of needed commodities available for procurement varies greatly among contributing countries. It has been the practice of the Administration to employ every opportunity to expend currencies in which purchasing opportunities were restricted at a rate at least commensurate with expenditures in currencies of easy convertibility. The practice of using non-dollar currencies at every practicable opportunity has resulted in a favourable United States dollar position for the Fund. These dollars are needed for the purchase of equipment and supplies not otherwise obtainable or not available for delivery within the time required by the country plan of operations.

149. Annex table VI shows the major commodities purchased by UNICEF in over fifty countries and territories, corresponding almost entirely to countries contributing to UNICEF. Accumulative expenditures and commitments are estimated as at 31 December 1950 and are shown in each supplying country in the currency used by UNICEF to pay for the supplies or services purchased. Currency transfers, and payments in currencies other than the national currency of the supplying country, are shown as expended in the supplying country.

150. Although the accumulative value of supplies dispatched and services provided as at 31 December 1950 was estimated to total approximately \$119 million equivalent, orders had been placed and contracts written for supplies and services at that date amounting to an additional \$3.8 million equivalent.

151. Late in 1949 and during 1950 UNICEF made purchases of 180 million pounds of skim milk and 13,400,000 pounds of cheddar cheese from the United States Department of Agriculture at nominal prices; at normal prices, the Fund would not have had sufficient resources to purchase them. The availability of these foods made it possible to maintain during the winter of 1950-1951 the Fund's supply of fats and high protein foodstuffs to supplementary feeding programmes.

152. The ability of UNICEF in the future to continue to provide the type of supplies needed to assist country child care programmes will depend on the proportion of United States dollars, sterling and convertible currencies received by the Fund remaining at least as high as in the past. Assistance for projects of long-term value generally requires a high proportion of procurement with those currencies.

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE REMAINING TO BE FULFILLED

153. Allocations totalling \$151.7 million equivalent approved by the Executive Board for assistance to country programmes and other purposes, have been fulfilled to the extent of \$119 million, which is the estimated total of expenditures projected through 31 December 1950. The following table (table 5) shows in summary the accumulative amounts spent on supplies and services for country programmes, training, freight, and administration estimated at 31 December 1950 and the value of allocations still to be fulfilled. Of the \$32.7 million equivalent remaining to be expended \$22.6 is estimated to represent supply assistance to government programmes. These allocations still to be fulfilled are also analysed in table 5.

154. Annex table VII presents an analysis of the value of supplies still to be shipped, by receiving country, showing in each instance the stage of fulfilment of assistance to the country. The following table (table 6) summarizes this information by regions. It will be noted that of \$22.6 million in supply assistance still to be fulfilled, \$14 million is allocated to Asia. This includes approximately \$7 million allocated to China for which no plan of operation has yet been approved. The Executive Board in November 1950 approved new allocations and apportionments for assistance to countries totalling \$4.4 million. There remains also in the total of supply assistance still to be fulfilled area reserves amounting to \$3.2 million. Also \$406,000 remaining in the allocation to Albania is inactive pending the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the Albanian Government for the implementation of the present agreement or a new agreement.

155. Taking these factors into consideration supplies still to be shipped on 31 December 1950, not including China, area allocations and allocations made by the

Board in November, totalled \$8 million. This was made up mainly of supplies in procurement.

Table 5

STATUS OF SHIPMENTS OR EXPENDITURES COMPARED WITH ALLOCATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Projected to 31 December 1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalent in thousands of dollars)

Type of allocation	Value of allocations \$	Shipments or expenditures \$	Still to be shipped or expended \$
Assistance to country programmes:			
Supplies ^a	120,343	97,735	22,608
Project personnel ^b ...	1,100	125	975
Fellowships	590	121	469
Calcutta Centre operational expenses..	575	—	575
BCG campaigns ^c	5,503	2,759	2,744
Training ^d	1,584	893	691
Operational services ^e ..	466.5	329	137.5
Freight ^f	13,821	10,594	3,227
Administration	7,742	6,471	1,271
TOTAL	\$151,724.5	\$119,027	\$32,697.5

^a Total value of supplies in allocations (see annex table VII).

^b Mainly WHO personnel; expenditure represents funds advanced to WHO.

^c All BCG campaigns. Expenditures represent UNICEF funds advanced to the Joint Enterprise. Of the balance not spent, there are commitments totalling \$2,586,000 for BCG campaigns under way in various countries and already included in country allocations, earmarked for BCG.

^d International courses; Paris International Children's Centre and Pediatrics Congress in 1950. Expenditures for 1950 estimated against budgets for items concerned.

^e Milk conservation services, surveys, WHO regional personnel, and BCG Pilot Station in Paris.

^f Freight includes ocean and inland freight, insurance, warehousing and inspection charges. Expenditures are estimated in proportion to supplies shipped.

Table 6

ALLOCATIONS FOR SUPPLIES AND VALUE STILL TO BE SHIPPED

Estimated as at 31 December 1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalents in thousands of dollars)

Region	Total supplies in allocation \$	Total shipped \$	Plans of operation not yet approved \$	Approved plans awaiting supply lists \$	In procurement \$	Total to be shipped \$
Asia	19,315	5,022	10,518	2,292	1,483	14,293
Europe	85,427	81,107	1,250	135	2,935	4,320
Latin America	4,671	1,416	1,950	666	639	3,255
Middle East	10,930	10,190	372	—	368	740
GRAND TOTAL	120,343	97,735	14,090	3,093	5,425	22,608

For definition of column headings see footnotes for annex table VII.

ANNUAL AND CUMULATIVE STATISTICS

156. The Executive Board in examining the financial position of UNICEF for purposes of allocating resources, made use of cumulative statistics of contributions and allocations, and cumulative totals were included in its financial statements. Since a large part of UNICEF aid for which allocations have been made has already been fulfilled, it might be more useful in future to use annual statistics, taking into account commitments to countries carried over at the end of each year.

157. As an example, the following section summarizes the financial position as it will be inherited by the new Board.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1950

158. New contributions and pledges taken into account by the Fund since November total approximately \$1,100,000. These unallocated resources are made up principally of a pledge received from the Australian Government of \$560,000 (equivalent), and a pledge of \$500,000 (equivalent) made by the Government of France for 1951.

159. The Fund has not yet taken into account for allocation the following annual pledges which will become available later in 1951, and in future years: (a) the pledge of the Government of Yugoslavia of \$200,000 to \$300,000 (equivalent) to be contributed

on an annual basis for a period of three years; (b) the pledge of the Government of France of an additional annual contribution of \$500,000 to become available in 1952 (two similar contributions have already been taken into account); and (c) the pledge of the Government of Thailand to contribute one-third of 10,000 tons of rice, at a value of approximately \$330,000 annually, during 1951 and 1952 (one-third has already been taken into account for allocation).

160. The Executive Board has in addition set aside certain resources in reserves for geographic areas which remain to be apportioned to country programmes. These total \$3.2 million (in United States dollar equivalent) as follows:

AREA ALLOCATIONS	
	<i>U.S. dollar equivalent in thousands of dollars</i>
Asia	1,912
Europe	none
Latin America	1,265
Middle East	none
	<u>TOTAL \$3,177</u>

161. The new Board undertakes the supervision of the fulfilment of allocations still to be shipped or spent, amounting to \$32.7 million, based on projected expenditures through 31 December 1950 and subject to revision, as shown in table 5 and paragraphs 153-155, including the area allocations of \$3,177,000.

162. While an administrative budget has been approved for the whole of 1951, funds have been allocated only for the first six months. The funds set aside for freight, to move the supplies in allocations, will need further study during 1951 as the supplies are actually shipped.

163. Total allocations for Asia include approximately \$7 million for China for which no plan of operations has so far been approved.

V. Principles and methods for making allocations

164. In accordance with the criteria laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the Executive Board developed the objectives and policies of the aid given by the Fund, with a view to creating as far as possible lasting and permanent results. An important recurring task of the Board, as trustees of the Fund, was to allocate resources equitably, and most effectively. The Board did not decide in the abstract on principles and methods, but principles, precedents and methods emerged in deciding on actual cases over a period of four years, during which the results of many decisions became apparent.

PRINCIPLES

165. Fairly clear indications of relative need could be obtained for distributing supplementary food among twelve war-devastated European countries but when allocating aid among fifty-eight countries and territories for widely different needs and conditions, it became impossible to establish the size of allocations solely by assessing relative need. With need being so much greater than resources, one of the main considerations

came to be the intrinsic value of the project to be aided, but with child population also being taken into account as the main statistical indication of need.

Relative need

166. Child population answers one part of the question of need. The other part of the answer is the relative need of the individual child. Relative need for food could be gauged from FAO data and personal observation, but as explained in section III the Fund ceased to give the main part of its aid in that form. The extent of war devastation, though far from fully prepared, gave continuously less guidance. Economic data such as national income per head, foreign exchange resources, and aid received from other sources came to have little meaning for determining the amount of aid that should go to countries requesting assistance. It was generally recognized that the possibilities of UNICEF aid were too limited to have any effect on economic conditions. Relatively favourable economic conditions or prospects were, of course, a factor which determined why certain countries did not apply to the Fund for aid. Infant mortality was accepted by the Board as some indication of the need, the main difficulty being that good figures are mostly not available for rural areas in which the need for assistance is agreed to be the greatest.

167. To sum up the consideration given to relative need, certain country requests were reduced or deferred until the Fund might have in prospect sufficient resources to grant aid to neighbouring countries having generally similar conditions roughly proportioned to child population.

The usefulness of aiding a particular project

168. The Board has consistently tried to select requests that represented a significant problem where needs were serious or large; to give aid in a way that would get the necessary job done; and aid it through to completion, or to a point where the Government could carry on alone, so that permanent benefits remained. This principle was not difficult to apply when it was a question of giving relief in a food emergency resulting from war. Food production was recovering, which meant that at the appropriate stage the Fund's aid could be stopped without its effect being lost. Thus the Board continued to give food relief in Europe until it felt that that point had been reached, though it was argued that general misery and infant mortality were greater in other areas.

169. When the Board broadened its field of action and considered allocations for countries outside Europe, it received requests relating in many cases to problems that had existed for a long time. These problems could therefore be expected to persist, and much of the value of the Fund's aid would be lost unless fundamental and continuing remedies were devised. It therefore became much more difficult to determine what forms of aid would represent the best investment for producing such permanent results.

170. The Board applied from the beginning two fundamental principles regarding the nature of the aid it would give: (a) that the Fund would furnish only essential imports, and (b) that the receiving Government would supply as a complement to UNICEF assist-

ance, equivalent additional internal resources called "internal matching". These were partly devised to make the Fund's resources go further but also meant that a Government could receive assistance only by assuming additional local responsibilities.

171. As far as imports were concerned, it was an obvious decision not to provide goods of a type that the country was exporting at the same time. Furthermore, the Fund would not supply goods or services which the country could provide internally. One of the chief results was that the Fund declined to assist with the erection of buildings. Nor would it pay the salaries of local personnel, which are usually a major expense of a project.

172. Internal matching for supplementary feeding meant that the receiving country provided from local resources additional food for children equivalent in calories to what the Fund was bringing in. When the Fund began to aid health projects, the requirement was that the Government should provide additional local facilities, supplies, and services as a contribution to children's welfare, equivalent in value to the Fund's contribution of imported supplies and services. In practice, when a new programme or service for children was undertaken, the expenses of building, local staff, and general administrative organization provided by the receiving country usually amounted to considerably more in value than the essential imports provided by the Fund. Apart from making its money go as far as possible, the Board considered that it was only by getting regular local financial provision made from the start, that there was assurance that the project would be carried on and continuing value obtained. It was a practical proof that the country was interested in, and could afford, the type of programme requested. As a principle this does not require that *all* local expenses must be found locally from the start. In practice, the only local expenses provided by the Board were for the Calcutta Centre, and that decision was taken on the ground that the project was designed to serve countries outside India as well as India itself.

173. Among requests which passed these two general requirements, selection was made in accordance with the following additional considerations.

174. The Fund's charter was to help children, which was taken to include help to pregnant women and nursing mothers. Hence projects had to be evaluated according to their benefit to children and mothers, but the application of this principle was less obvious than might appear at first. For example, it is usually wise to organize continuing health services for children in conjunction with general community health services rather than separately. Sometimes, as in the case of supplying insecticides in order to reduce insect-borne diseases, the benefits to persons of all ages in the community are technically inseparable: for some diseases it is necessary to heal adults as well as children to prevent reinfection. Nevertheless, the Board could not judge projects as if it were administering aid to general public health. It gave a high priority to projects specifically for children, such as the expansion and equipment of maternal and child health services within the general public health service, and such as BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination, which in most countries is

given only to children and adolescents. Where UNICEF aid was sought for projects benefiting all ages, such as yaws control—though the majority of yaws sufferers are children—the Board sought to have the receiving Government contribute the imported supplies needed for the treatment of adults.

175. As explained above, the Board always desired to assure a continuing benefit from its aid. The application of this to long-standing problems required a careful selection of projects.

176. The Board gave preference to projects which were of benefit to a large number of children. This criterion was related to the basic desire to help in the development of significant projects, and not disperse aid among a multitude of minor ones. This meant that the Board favoured action projects rather than research projects, which in any case it considered other bodies better qualified to evaluate.

177. The Board also desired to aid strategic projects dealing with basic causes of inadequate child welfare. For instance, in order to assist Governments to increase their milk supplies for child feeding, the Fund provided certain equipment for milk conservation. Equally, when a fundamental difficulty proved to be the lack of trained local personnel for maternal and child health services, the Fund helped to provide some training facilities. Because supplies of penicillin and insecticides are basic health requirements, the Board approved an allocation for equipment for an antibiotics plant in India, and requests for aid with DDT production are under examination.

178. As stated above, a Government had to be prepared to put up local costs, which may be substantial, before it could make a request and proposal. Its fiscal year and parliamentary procedures inevitably affect the timing and extent of the requests a Government can make. Even more fundamental is whether the administrative organization to carry out the project exists and whether trained local personnel are available. For example, aid for projects directed against communicable diseases depends on local personnel with some training, and mobile teams or a rural health organization, usually both. Whether assistance can be given to child welfare services in rural areas frequently depends on whether public health or child welfare centres exist; or if it is decided to create additional centres, assistance may first of all be sought for training local personnel. These facts, which have influenced allocations, have also influenced the length of time required to put approved projects into effect, and the period for which the Board has provided funds (in some cases, two, three, and even five years).

179. Varying ability to prepare and execute workable plans poses a general problem faced by organizations giving international aid on the basis of need. A similar difficulty sometimes applies to local areas within a country. While the amount of aid for some of the areas in greatest absolute need might be limited because of difficulties in organizing effective projects, there was no doubt that areas which were able to produce feasible plans were also greatly in need of external aid. Moreover, successful aid to this latter group might well serve as a stimulus to the former to organize effective projects.

METHODS

180. Two facts determined the Board's method of making allocation. The first was that allocations were made only on the basis of government requests and proposals. The second was that these requests and proposals appeared before the Board only after a great deal of work had been done by Governments in the preparation of precise plans, often with technical advice from a specialized agency.

181. It was therefore important for Governments to have guidance about both the size and type of request that might be entertained.

Annual budget of operations

182. In July 1948 the Board adopted a "Budget of Operations for 1949" which was designed to answer this question and also to present to contributing Governments a prospectus of the aid needed, and how their contributions would be used (E/901, paragraph 14). A technical fault in the budget was that it sought to combine (a) the value of shipments that would be made in 1949 from previous allocations with (b) the amount of new money that might be allocated. Consequently the budget had to be revised in March 1949. In July 1949 the unfulfilled part of the 1949 budget was taken into a new target budget for the year 1 July 1949-30 June 1950 and because of the difficulty of estimating new resources, target plans were presented for both \$42 million and \$72 million. In practice the budgets of operations have not proved of great use in guiding either the Board's deliberations or Governments preparing proposals, and they were not continued after that date.

Area allocations

183. The second method for dealing with the problem, which has been in use since April 1948, was to make area allocations. These were not related to specific plans for particular countries, but the Board set aside a sum of money to meet future requests from the area concerned. The process was completed when at a later meeting an "apportionment" from the area allocation was made to a country, in response to a definite request and specific proposal.

184. Out of \$10,600,000 apportioned to countries in South-East Asia all sums passed through the area allocation for Asia except for \$2,100,000, of which \$1 million was an allocation to a smaller group of countries for BCG. In the area allocation for all Asia, with a child population of 450 million, there remained \$1,912,000 at the end of 1950.

All apportionments to Latin-American countries passed through the area allocation for Latin America except for an apportionment to Ecuador for earthquake relief. In the area allocation to Latin America, with a child population of 70 million, there remained \$1,263,000 at the end of 1950.

185. For Asia and Latin America the area allocations have proved useful in guiding the planning of Governments. Now that a number of countries in Asia Minor and North Africa have made general requests for assistance from the Fund and are about to undertake the detailed planning required for precise requests and proposals, an area allocation might be considered for

the Middle East and North Africa, which has a child population of 45 million.

186. In Europe circumstances were somewhat different. In order to continue mass feeding, planning long in advance was not required since the machinery already existed. Moreover, the Fund at no time had enough resources to create an area reserve for this purpose. For other types of aid the Board made European allocations for particular types of project, of which the chief were for BCG vaccination, treatment of pre-natal syphilis, and milk conservation. The Board decided in March 1949 not to continue this practice (E/1144/Add.2, paragraph 18). Board approval was in any case required for final allocation to a country. There was therefore room for greater flexibility in using resources if they were not tied to particular types of aid. Now that allocations for particular types of projects have ceased and allocations for mass feeding are restricted to a few countries, an area allocation might be considered for Europe.

Guidance on receivable types of request

187. While area allocations indicate a minimum amount of funds available for planning purposes, they do not indicate receivable types of requests. In this regard the Board was guided by the pattern and precedent of its own decisions. Governments consulted the Administration before undertaking the detailed planning necessary to present a formal request and proposal. If the Government had in mind a type of request which had already been approved by the Board in similar circumstances, the Administration advised the Government that it was worth while preparing a detailed proposal. If the request involved a new type of proposal, and represented an important sum of money, this was presented to the Board in a preliminary way. For example, in the case of aid for milk conservation in Europe, the Board in March 1948 instructed the Executive Director to consult with FAO and a survey was begun. In July 1948 \$2 million was set aside for milk conservation, and general policies were adopted. In February 1949, after much more detailed consultation with Governments, the Board approved allocations to individual countries in Europe. The principle of aid to milk conservation having thus been accepted, an allocation of \$135,000 to Chile was made in December 1950 after one-time consideration (though the Board had been informed before that Chile was making a request in this field).

188. By means of discussions at several Board sessions or by proceeding according to policies established by precedent, no request on which a Government did substantial preparatory work, after consultation with the Fund, was rejected by the Board.

Other questions of method

189. Allocations for supplementary feeding were made for specific periods, usually of six months. For aid to other projects the full sum required was usually allocated all at one time even though delivery of supplies, such as penicillin for yaws in Indonesia, might be required over a period of two years. This procedure, which is contrary to usual budgetary practice, was made necessary by the dependence of the Fund on voluntary contributions. It was judged necessary upon

undertaking aid to a project to set aside the full amount of funds estimated as needed to carry the aid to completion. No time limit was set to the expenditure of programme monies. At the end of each year there was a large carry-over awaiting delivery, and with respect to 31 December 1950 this is shown in section IV, para. 155. Monies set aside for supplies still to be shipped are therefore larger than if it had been possible to follow annual appropriations for projects other than feeding.

190. Occasionally the Fund received contributions in kind, or had to choose among a restricted range of commodities available for purchase with the currency of the contributing Government. If these were not of a type to fulfil allocations made by the Board in the normal course, requests were invited for the particular commodity available. In practice it was not very often that the pattern of allocations was affected by the nature of the contribution in this way, but it may happen more often in future, with the recent decrease in requests entertained for foods and raw materials.

191. The question was sometimes raised whether the needs of all countries for a particular type of aid should be considered before an allocation was made to any single one, in order to ensure that the Fund had resources to treat equitably all similar requests. Sometimes it was possible to proceed by a survey of need, at least for a region, as for example in the case already quoted of milk conservation in Europe. More often such procedure would have involved inordinate delay because Governments were not usually ready simultaneously to undertake the local financial responsibility involved in requests. The Board sought to maintain equity by having regard to the total aid given to each country for all projects, rather than to defer a request for an individual project until similar requests from other countries were presented.

192. All allocations were made on the recommendation of the Executive Director and were considered in detail by the Programme Committee which, in turn, made a recommendation to the Board. The practice was to recommend for approval only requests for which resources were available. The Executive Director obtained from Governments what he considered to be the relevant information to assess requests. This grew much more detailed as the Board extended the Fund's aid to additional types of projects of a nature more complicated than the supplementary feeding with which it began.

VI. Methods of operation

HOW REQUESTS WERE DEALT WITH

193. The Board worked on the basis that primary responsibility for assistance to children lay with the national Governments and voluntary agencies within each country. Except in the special case of Palestine refugees, UNICEF's assistance was always for the purpose of supplementing a governmental programme.

194. The usual procedure, after a government request is received, is for Fund representatives to discuss it in detail with governmental authorities. Where a UNICEF mission is already in the country, the discussion is undertaken by the mission chief. The regional

office sometimes assumes responsibility for the discussions after preliminary conversations have been held by mission chiefs and in instances where no mission is present. If the request involves medical aspects, the WHO staff assigned to the regional office enter into the discussions, sometimes assisted by staff from the WHO regional office, or special consultants provided by WHO headquarters office. The UNICEF regional officers have similarly had the help of United Nations Social Affairs officers assigned to them by the Technical Assistance Administration (formerly the Department of Social Affairs). Special arrangements have been made for particular types of requests; for example, in connexion with milk conservation, the requests have been discussed with Governments jointly by UNICEF and FAO representatives.

195. The use of the staff of the other relevant United Nations agencies in this manner at the country and regional level provides the Governments with the technical advice they may need in developing the programme for which they are requesting assistance, and gives UNICEF assurance of the technical adequacy of projects submitted to the UNICEF Board.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMMING

196. The major purpose of the discussions with the Government is to assist it in developing a plan of operations. This sets out the details of the government programme for which UNICEF assistance is requested including the objectives of the programme, the methods of administration, the proposed distribution of UNICEF supplies or the use to which they are to be put, the government financial and organizational commitments, the number of beneficiaries, etc. In all instances the administration of the programme, including technical planning and direction, is in the hands of, and remains the responsibility of the Governments of the assisted countries or domestic agencies designated by them.

197. Approval of plans of operations by UNICEF was the responsibility of the Executive Board. On the basis of a recommendation by the Executive Director, the Programme Committee examined the plans and recommended action to the Executive Board. The proposed plans of operations as a rule accompanied allocation or apportionment recommendations.

198. Under certain circumstances, the Executive Board delegated the responsibility for approval of plans of operations. The Chairman of the Executive Board, the Chairman of the Programme Committee, and the Executive Director were delegated authority jointly to approve plans of operations for Asia developed within the framework of basic UNICEF policies, and for which the Board has already provided funds. The purpose of this delegation of authority was to expedite approval of plans between Board sessions. In addition, in connexion with plans of operations relating to supplementary feeding, the Board delegated to the Executive Director authority to approve revisions which do not affect the total of a country's allocation, such as changes in categories of beneficiaries, total numbers to be reached, types of distribution centres, etc. The Administration also had authority to approve the use for non-food items, of unprogrammed balances of allocations for supplementary feeding; however, where sub-

stantial changes in programmes would result from this substitution, the approval of the Programme Committee was required. Approval of medical aspects of plans of operations by the Director-General of WHO is described below in paragraph 215.

199. With the approval of an allocation (or apportionment from an area allocation) and a plan of operations, the next stage is working on details of the programme. Lists of supplies, together with specifications, are prepared for procurement.

SUPPLY OPERATIONS

200. The Supply Division is responsible for maintaining an uninterrupted flow of supplies to more than fifty countries at a rate that will permit the country's programmes to be carried out in accordance with agreed plans of operations. It is the task of the Procurement Section to obtain the supplies from the donor countries through the offices of the donor Governments' buying agencies or by competitive bidding. At the time of delivery of supplies the Shipping Section is responsible for the movement of the supplies to the recipient countries on the first available vessel. The Commodity Accounts Section maintains records and reports to the recipient countries on the status of fulfilment of the various programmes. The above three sections are jointly responsible for reporting to the recipient countries progress on the various stages of the supply operation. This involves a notification of procurement action, probable delivery dates, scheduling of shipments, notification of sailings and the preparation of shipping reports and packing lists to facilitate the receipt of supplies.

201. The planning and control of supply operations are controlled at Headquarters, New York. A Supply Section is maintained in the European headquarters in Paris as a means of adequately covering European markets and for the purpose of maintaining a closer liaison with the donor Governments in the European area. Supply representatives are stationed in Sydney, Australia, and in the Far Eastern headquarters at Bangkok to expedite procurement and the delivery of supplies in their respective areas.

202. Although contributions to the Fund are carried on the Fund's books for accounting purposes in United States dollars, transactions involving contributions from countries other than the United States are conducted in most instances in the national currency of the contributing country. The usual practice is for each contributing country to establish a credit in its national currency for buying supplies available for export or for the payment of services with those currencies. On 31 December 1950 UNICEF had used resources in over fifty national currencies.

203. The availability of funds in a variety of currencies presents a very considerable funding problem. It involves the investigation of supplies available in a country in which the currency is to be spent and consultation with UNICEF missions in the assisted countries to ensure the best use of the supplies in the approved programmes.

204. The element of time between the initiation of procurement and the arrival of supplies at the centres where they are distributed to children and mothers is an important consideration. At the outset of UNICEF

operations in 1947-1948 when foodstuffs formed the bulk of UNICEF supplies, it was found that at least four and more often six months should be allowed between the writing of the requisition for supplies and the actual arrival of the foodstuffs at the final distribution centres in the receiving country. From mid-1948 onward the trend has been toward assistance of long-range benefit going into the fields of health and milk conservation, with a consequent important change in the types and manner of procurement of supplies.

205. In the case of bulk supplies of foodstuffs it has been relatively easy to maintain a constant flow to the recipient countries. The multifarious supply lists now being presented for procurement require individual action, and it is necessary to allow at least six and very often nine months after the submission of requests, for the delivery of supplies to the recipient countries. In many instances procurement is complex because of the technical equipment required and the large number of different types of supply items provided, particularly in the medical field. In many instances special types of export packing and special shipping accommodation must be used to ensure the safe arrival of supplies in recipient countries.

206. The Administration used government procurement agencies in the donor countries in so far as practicable. This permitted a much wider coverage of the supply potential in the country and at the same time eliminated much of the work that would ordinarily be required of the Administration.

207. When such facilities were not available the UNICEF Administration procured its supplies directly from the manufacturers or suppliers by means of the competitive bid system, which was increasingly the case for the more recent procurement. The competitive bid system, which is the common practice with most Governments and international agencies, provides the opportunity of wide coverage of the supply field and at the same time ensures the lowest prices commensurate with reasonable delivery dates.

208. Shipping of supplies involves another series of operations which are similar in many respects to the procurement problems. Contact must be maintained constantly with government shipping authorities and steamship lines in the various donor countries and outlying ports in order to obtain space on the first available sailings from ports to which UNICEF goods are delivered by suppliers. Examination of resources available for these services from time to time is necessary to permit the most expeditious use of currencies available to the fund. As a result UNICEF supplies have been moved in vessels sailing under the flags of twenty-five countries. The decisions on method of routing, procuring of favourable freight rates, relation with freight forwarders and the arrangement for reception of cargo at points of entry are some of the responsibilities which must be undertaken as part of providing supplies to the recipient countries.

AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENTS

209. Before beginning its assistance to any country the Fund concludes a formal agreement with the Government which constitutes the basis of the contractual relationship between the two. The agreement provides that in all instances UNICEF aid must be given on

the basis of need without regard to race, creed, nationality or political belief. The agreement also provides that UNICEF representatives may freely observe the distribution and use of supplies; that supplies will bear the distinctive marking such as "UNICEF" or "UN Children's Fund", that full public information will be accorded the Fund's assistance; that the Government will maintain adequate accounting and statistical records and furnish the Fund with reports, records and information; that UNICEF supply assistance is to cease, except under exceptional circumstances, if the Government exports any supplies of the same or a similar character; that the Government will assume all operational and administrative expenses connected with the reception and distribution of the supplies and for the maintenance of office expenses, travel within the country, etc., of UNICEF staff.

210. A basic principle affecting its relations with Governments is that UNICEF acts as a trustee between donor and recipient. The Government in its turn acts also as a trustee in distributing and accounting for the UNICEF goods and services. UNICEF therefore retains title to all supplies until they are consumed by the children; or in the case of non-consumable items until the equipment is in use for the purpose intended; or permanently and satisfactorily installed for that purpose.

211. Control of supplies is maintained through a system which includes designated consignees, various types of receipts and records, supply accounting reports, field observation, and supply accounting audits.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS³

212. The UNICEF function of providing essential supplies and equipment is complementary to certain functions of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies, viz., the provision of technical advice and professional services to Governments.

213. UNICEF does not give technical advice. When Governments need technical advice and services in connexion with projects for which they are also seeking supplies from UNICEF, their requests are referred to the appropriate agency.

214. In addition, UNICEF needs the assurance that country plans for the use of its aid are technically sound. For this function UNICEF relies upon the specialized agencies and the technical departments of the United Nations.

215. For aid to health projects, a Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy was established, composed of representatives of the Executive Boards of the two agencies. In addition, all medical and technical standards, all plans of operations, and individual supply lists and specifications in the health field, are approved from the technical point of view by the Director-General of WHO. The WHO also provides experts, in agreement with Governments, to assist in the imple-

³ For a detailed description of the methods by which co-operation had been effected see E/ICEF/152, "Collaboration between UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, Specialized Agencies, and Voluntary Agencies Concerned with Children", 2 June 1950.

mentation of the UNICEF-aided programmes and, in addition, assumes responsibility for technical follow-up, evaluating and reporting on programmes. As has already been pointed out (see paragraph 194), WHO staff is seconded to UNICEF headquarters and to UNICEF regional offices for Asia and for Europe, and staff in the WHO regional offices are also available to UNICEF. In addition, the WHO administers UNICEF fellowships in the health field.

216. The Food and Agriculture Organization set the technical basis for UNICEF feeding assistance when, in July 1947, together with WHO, it outlined for UNICEF the fundamental nutritional principles to be followed in supplementary feeding programmes. In addition, the FAO Nutrition Division has advised UNICEF on the suitability and nutritional value of specific food products available to the Fund. The FAO loaned a nutrition consultant to the UNICEF European Regional Office and FAO staff members advised Governments in Central America and the Philippines and Thailand in the development of plans for UNICEF-assisted programmes. FAO co-operation in the Milk Conservation Project took the form of participation in discussions with Governments in the early stages of planning, loan of personnel for assistance with country surveys and the development of specific country plans, and advice on technical problems involved in the procurement of specific equipment.

217. The United Nations Department of Social Affairs seconded child welfare consultants to the UNICEF regional offices for Europe and for Asia and to the UNICEF Mission for Central America. These consultants gave technical advice to the UNICEF staff and, when appropriate, to the Governments receiving UNICEF assistance, in order to help obtain the maximum advantages for child welfare made possible by UNICEF supplies. In addition, the child welfare consultants gave particular attention to developing an effective relationship between UNICEF programmes and the United Nations advisory social welfare activities. The Department of Social Affairs also administered UNICEF fellowships in the child welfare field. The relationship outlined above was continued with the Technical Assistance Administration when the administration of advisory social welfare services was transferred from the Department of Social Affairs to the TAA during the course of 1950.

218. By the end of 1950 it had become accepted practice for the Department of Social Affairs, the WHO, the FAO, the ILO and UNESCO to have representatives participate in UNICEF Programme Committee and Executive Board sessions.

219. Resolution 57 (I) creating the Fund provides that principles may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission. In 1947 the Council adopted a series of such principles upon recommendation of the Social Commission (annex VI). Reports of the UNICEF Executive Board have been submitted to each session of the Social Commission and the Council. During 1950 the Social Commission and the Council gave detailed consideration to UNICEF in connexion with their deliberations on continuing needs of children and long-range activities for their benefit.

CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

220. The outstanding example of UNICEF collaboration with voluntary agencies was represented by the Joint Enterprise which consisted of a partnership of UNICEF and three voluntary Scandinavian organizations (the Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Help for Europe, and the Swedish Red Cross) to assist national health authorities in the execution of BCG vaccination campaigns.

221. In addition, UNICEF has carried on combined operations with several voluntary agencies engaged in international assistance in Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The agencies with whom these combined operations have been effected are the *Don Suisse pour les Victimes de la Guerre*, its successor agency, *Aide Suisse a l'Europe*, and the Swedish Committee for International Relief. The assistance of these government-supported voluntary agencies has been mainly in the form of food, although clothing and medical supplies have also been included. In effect the joint operations have involved an agreement in which there was collaboration in approving a plan of operations, distribution in accordance with the usual UNICEF policies, and economy in international staff.

222. The UNICEF Administration also has an Advisory Committee of international non-governmental organizations which was established in the summer of 1949.*

223. The member organizations of the Committee have distributed to their respective national affiliates from time to time various informational material supplied by the UNICEF Administration for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of such affiliates in UNAC campaigns and other efforts to raise funds for UNICEF. At their meetings they have considered reports from national affiliates, have acted to call the attention of certain Governments to the desirability of programmes for which application might be made to UNICEF, and have studied possibilities of increasing the co-operation between non-governmental organizations and Governments in other aspects of child welfare work.

* This Committee is under the chairmanship of a representative of the International Union of Child Welfare and has included the following organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Friends World Committee
International Alliance of Women
International Conference of Social Work
International Council of Women
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
International Union for Child Welfare
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Jewish Congress
World's Young Women's Christian Association

ANNEXES

Annex I

ORGANIZATION OF THE FUND

Executive Board

Resolution 57 (I), creating the Fund, established an Executive Board composed of representatives of the following twenty-five Governments (section 2 (c)):

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Brazil	Norway
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Peru
Canada	Poland
China	Sweden
Colombia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of South Africa
Denmark	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ecuador	United Kingdom
France	United States of America
Greece	Yugoslavia
Iraq	

Switzerland was later added on the recommendations of the Executive Board and decision of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with procedure set forth in the resolution.

Resolution 57 (I) also stipulates that the Executive Board shall make periodic reports of its operations to the Economic and Social Council and is empowered to establish policies in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission.

Further, the Board was authorized to designate from among its members such committees as it deemed advisable in the interest of effective administration.

Programme Committee

In accordance with rule 48 of the rules of procedure of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/60), a Programme Committee consisting of ten members is elected by the Board. The membership of the Programme Committee in 1950 was as follows:

Australia	Switzerland
Canada (<i>Chairman</i>)	United Kingdom
China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Czechoslovakia	
Ecuador	United States of America
France	

The functions of the Programme Committee as provided in the Board's rules of procedure are:

(a) To examine applications made by Governments for assistance from the Fund and, in the light of relative needs and of the resources of the Fund, to make recommendations thereon to the Executive Board:

(b) To make recommendations to the Executive Board on the institution and execution of programmes including the raising of funds as well as other current activities of the Fund.

The Programme Committee was assisted by a Sub-Committee on Medical Projects whose primary function was to furnish advice on problems concerning BCG campaigns under the Joint Enterprise (E/ICEF/R.75, paragraph 134). The composition of the Medical Sub-Committee consisted of the representatives of France (*Chairman*), Brazil, Denmark, Poland, and the United States (E/ICEF/56, paragraph 30).

Committee on Administrative Budget

The Board also has a Committee on Administrative Budget to advise it on questions relating to administrative budgets and expenditures of the Fund (E/ICEF/R.25, paragraph 9-10). The membership of the Committee for 1950 was as follows: France, Netherlands, New Zealand (*Chairman*),⁵ Peru, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United States of America.

Committee on Voluntary Fund Raising

The Board considered the question of voluntary fund raising in February 1949 in the light of General Assembly resolution 215 (III) regarding the continuation of the United Nations Appeal for Children, and decided to establish the Committee on Voluntary Fund Raising to:

(a) Give policy direction to the Administration in its conduct of the UNAC campaign and other voluntary fund raising; and

(b) Advise the Administration, especially on problems facing it in the conduct of its voluntary fund-raising operations, or its relations with Governments or national committees.

The members elected to the Committee were: Australia, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand (*Chairman*), Norway and the United States.

Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee

In the autumn of 1948, it was mutually agreed by WHO and UNICEF to establish the Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy to regulate all health programmes and projects of the International Children's Emergency Fund already initiated or to be initiated in the future (E/901, paragraph 57).

It was agreed that the Committee is to consist of eight delegates, four representing the UNICEF Executive Board and four representing the WHO Executive Board. The four appointed to represent UNICEF are the Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. L. Rajchman (Poland), the Chairman of the Programme Committee, Mrs. D. B. Sinclair (Canada), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Medical Projects, Dr. R. Debre (France), and the representative of China. The three

⁵ The United States chaired the meetings in November 1950.

Chairmen represented UNICEF in their ex-officio capacities. The representatives of Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark (Dr. J. Holm), France (Dr. L. Bugnard), New Zealand (Mr. W. B. Sutch), and Switzerland (Mr. A. R. Lindt) were selected as alternates for UNICEF on the Joint Committee.

Officers of the Board and its Committees

The rules of procedure of the Board provide that the Board shall elect from its representatives a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen (E/ICEF/60, rule 10). In accordance with the practice of other United Nations organs the officers are elected in an individual capacity. The Chairman of the Board, since the inception of the Fund to the end of 1950, was Dr. L. Rajchman of Poland. The Vice-Chairmen for 1950 were as follows:

First Vice-Chairman: Representative of New Zealand

Second Vice-Chairman: Representative of Argentina

Third Vice-Chairman: Representative of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Representative of Iraq

The Chairman of the Programme Committee, in accordance with rule 48 of the rules of procedure of the Board, is elected by the Board. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair of Canada was elected as Chairman of the Programme Committee in 1948 and was subsequently re-elected in 1949 and in 1950.

Administration

The UNICEF secretariat is under the direction of an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board. The Fund is represented in each of the assisted countries, where the size of the operation warrants it, by a small international mission; in others, a single representative serves; and in still others, for example in Central America and in part of South-East Asia, one mission serves several countries. The main function of the missions is to act as liaison with the Governments.

The size and character of the organization have changed to conform to the changing character of the programmes and their geographical expansion. On 31 December 1950 there were 451 employees engaged in UNICEF operations throughout the world; of this number 122 were internationally recruited staff members and 329 were locally recruited staff (annex tables IX, X). Included in the latter figure are approximately 175 local employees provided to UNICEF missions by the assisted Governments under the terms of agreement with the Governments.

New York Headquarters

The functional organization of the New York headquarters is designed to meet the three major substantive responsibilities of fund raising, programming and supply which are carried out by divisions under those titles. The equally essential supporting tasks of finance, accounting, and administration are performed by the Comptroller's Office and an Administrative Division. Appropriate staff functions are performed by a reports and proceedings officer and by a medical adviser who is assigned by the World Health Organization. A special technical group has been established with staff at New

York headquarters and the European Regional Office to deal with the Milk Conservation Programme.

Regional headquarters

Regional headquarters have been established in Paris for the supervision of work in Europe and the Middle East and in Bangkok for work in South-East Asia. To the present time direct relations have been maintained by New York headquarters with the missions in China, Korea and Japan and with Latin America through sections assigned to these duties in headquarters. In order to expedite operations, the regional directors in Paris and Bangkok are given wide latitude of discretion in managing the affairs of their regions, within the general framework of regulations and policies issued from New York. A regional headquarters office in Latin America will be established early in 1951.

The organizational structure of the regional headquarters generally parallels that of New York headquarters, since most of the functions performed are similar. The Paris Office, in addition to its primary functions of supervising and servicing the missions under its direction, has also been, next to New York, the chief procurement centre of the Fund. This office has effected a wide variety of procurement in most of the countries of Europe.

The South-West Pacific and London Offices

A South-West Pacific Office, located in Sydney, Australia, acts principally as a procurement agent of the Fund in Australia and New Zealand. But, in addition, it has acted through its Chief as general liaison with those two countries in enlisting Governments and private contributions and in providing public information on the activities of the Fund.

A similar office is maintained in London for the expedition of procurement operations in the United Kingdom and for general liaison purposes with the Government.

Missions

Country missions have had as their primary functions: maintenance of the general relations of the Fund with the Government to which they are accredited; aid to appropriate government agencies in development of detailed programmes from country allocations; observation of the operations of the approved programmes, including inspection of warehouses and distribution centres, in company with government officials; and regular reporting on the progress of the approved operation to their appropriate headquarters.

As the Fund has moved into types of assistance other than feeding, there has been an increasing interest in a re-evaluation of the role of country missions. Programmes in which UNICEF assistance is mainly in the form of equipment rather than a consumable item such as milk, and where UNICEF assistance is confined to at the most fifty to one hundred maternal and child health centres rather than several thousand child feeding distribution points, have required a new approach. The new type of assisted programmes, unlike mass supplementary feeding, do not present the same day-to-day problems of supply distribution and accounting. Moreover, there have frequently been technical consultants from WHO aiding Governments in the implemen-

tation of projects; and they have frequently fulfilled the function of visits of observation. Consequently, European missions have generally been reduced in personnel or closed, and missions outside Europe have not been manned to a strength comparable with the early European missions. The smaller missions demand, however, a higher quality of personnel.

The international staff, i.e. those not supplied by the assisted Government, as a matter of policy are always nationals of other countries.

At 31 December 1950, the Fund had missions in the following countries:

Asia: Burma, India (combined with Afghanistan and Ceylon), Indonesia, Japan (combined with Korea), Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand (combined with United Kingdom territories). In China a mission was in the process of being closed temporarily.

Europe: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Italy (combined with Malta), and Yugoslavia. Resident missions had existed but had been closed before the end of 1950 in Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland and Romania, and the Austrian and Czechoslovakian missions are to close early in 1951. Further business is handled by visits of UNICEF officers and technical experts. Bulgaria, Finland and Poland maintain national liaison offices to handle UNICEF affairs, and Austria and Czechoslovakia will do so. The mission in Albania is closed temporarily.

Latin America: Brazil, Ecuador (combined with Colombia), Guatemala (combined with British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua). There was also a full-time UNICEF representative in Haiti, and part-time arrangements with other international agencies in Chile and Peru. The 1951 budget provides for additional missions in Chile, Paraguay, and Peru and Bolivia (combined).

Middle East: Lebanon, covering Palestine refugees and Israel. In Iraq a WHO resident adviser also represents UNICEF.

Relations with the United Nations Administration

While UNICEF is dependent on its own resources for its administrative budget, its international staff members are part of the Secretariat of the United Nations, and are subject to the personnel regulations governing all United Nations employees. Administrative budgets of the Fund are reviewed by the Bureau of Finance of United Nations, and the administrative budget recommendations to the Executive Board of UNICEF are jointly supported by the UNICEF Administration and the United Nations Bureau of Finance. All discretionary action within the approved administrative budget is likewise subject to the concurrence of the United Nations Bureau of Finance.

Under the terms of the charter of UNICEF, the Secretary-General is instructed to provide staff and services within the limitations of the United Nations budget. Within these limits, the most co-operative and helpful assistance has been provided by the United Nations Secretariat from the beginning of the operations of the Fund. Specific services have been provided in the fields of interpretation and translation, public information, conference services, travel services, printing, transportation, etc.

Annex II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 57 (I). ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

1. *The General Assembly,*

Having considered the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its third session recommending the creation of an International Children's Emergency Fund to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression, and recognizing the desirability of establishing such a Fund in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides, therefore:

1. There is hereby created an International Children's Emergency Fund to be utilized and administered, to the extent of its available resources:

(a) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation;

(b) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries at present receiving assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;

(c) For child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries victims of aggression.

2. (a) The Fund shall consist of any assets made available by UNRRA or any voluntary contributions made available by Governments, voluntary agencies, individual or other sources. It shall be authorized to receive funds, contributions or other assistance from any of the foregoing sources; to make expenditures and to finance or arrange for the provision of supplies, material services and technical assistance for the furtherance of the foregoing purposes; to facilitate and co-ordinate activities relating thereto; and, generally, to acquire, hold or transfer property, and to take any other legal action necessary or useful in the performance of its objects and purposes;

(b) The Fund, in agreement with the Governments concerned, shall take such measures as are deemed appropriate to ensure the proper utilization and distribution of supplies or other assistance which it provides. Supplies or other assistance shall be made available to Governments upon approval by the Fund of the plans of operation drawn up by the Governments concerned. Provision shall be made for:

(i) The submission to the Fund of such reports on the use of supplies and other assistance as the Fund may from time to time require;

(ii) Equitable and efficient dispensation or distribution of all supplies or other assistance, on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief;

(c) The Fund shall not engage in activity in any country except in consultation with, and with the consent of, the Government concerned;

(d) The Fund shall appeal to all voluntary relief agencies to continue and intensify their activities and

shall take the necessary measures in order to co-operate with these agencies.

3. (a) The Fund shall be administered by an Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programmes and allocation of funds, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission;

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Board;

(c) The Executive Board shall be composed of representatives of the following Governments:

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, may designate other Governments as members of the Board. Membership may be changed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, at any time after the first three years of the Fund's existence. The Board may, as occasions arise, invite representatives of specialized agencies for consultation on matters within their competence;

(d) The Board may designate from among its members such committees as it deems advisable in the interest of effective administration.

The Board shall elect its own Chairman and its Vice-Chairman, and shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman, or upon the request of any three of its members. The first meeting of the Board shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the earliest date feasible after the adoption of this resolution. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum and it shall vote by a majority of the members present and voting. Subject to the foregoing, the Board may establish its own rules of procedure.

4. (a) Staff and facilities required for the administration of the Fund shall be provided to the Board by the Secretary-General. The Fund may also utilize such staff, equipment and records as may be made available by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration during the period of its existence;

(b) The United Nations shall make no charge to the Fund on account of staff and facilities, so long as these can be provided from the established services of the Secretariat and within the limits of the United Nations budget. If additional funds are necessary, money for such purposes shall be provided by the Fund.

(c) To the maximum extent feasible, the utilization of the staff and technical assistance of specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission, shall be requested, with a view to reducing to a minimum the separate personnel requirements of the Fund.

5. The Secretary-General shall not pay from the funds received to finance the United Nations budget any claims arising from the operation of the Fund, but the Executive Board is authorized to pay from the Fund, claims arising from its operation.

6. The Secretary-General shall submit to the General Assembly an annual audit of the accounts of the Fund.

7. The Executive Board shall make periodic reports of its operations at such times and in such form as the Economic and Social Council shall provide.

8. A report shall be submitted to the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council containing a recommended programme and estimate of expenses incurred and to be incurred for the Fund for 1947 which shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

9. The activities of the Fund shall be reviewed by the General Assembly at its second session upon the basis of a special report from the Economic and Social Council.

...
*Fifty-sixth plenary meeting,
11 December 1946.*

Annex III

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 214 (III). REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund,

Notes that substantial relief for the emergency needs of children in many countries has been administered during 1948, that additional countries are applying for assistance in 1949, and that additional resources accordingly are needed;

Notes the conclusion of the Economic and Social Council that there exist practical and effective means for bringing relief to the continuing emergency needs of children, provided that further contributions are received;

Notes with satisfaction the successful arrangement made for co-operation between the Fund and the World Health Organization;

Approves the report of the Executive Board;

Expresses gratification that twenty-five States thus far have contributed to the Fund, some of them having already made second contributions;

Draws the attention of members to the necessity for prompt contributions from Governments to enable the procurement of supplies to proceed for the work of the Fund in 1949 and, generally, to meet the objectives for which the Fund was established.

*Hundred and seventy-seventh plenary meeting,
3 December 1948.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 215 (III). EXTENSION DURING 1949 OF THE UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

The General Assembly,

Noting the widespread response to the United Nations Appeal for Children, the large number of countries which have co-operated in the conduct of national

campaigns, and the co-operation and support for the Appeal provided by non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing that the aftermath of devastation and dislocation resulting from war has revealed specific needs of children in many countries, and that a moral responsibility falls on the peoples of all countries to act for the greater well-being of children throughout the world.

Noting, with approval, the provisions of resolution 162 (VII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 12 August 1948,

1. *Continues* the United Nations Appeal for Children as a world-wide appeal for voluntary non-governmental contributions to be used for the benefit of children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers, without discrimination on account of race, religion, nationality or political belief;

2. *Invites* the co-operation of peoples of all countries to assist and support national activities in favour of the Appeal;

3. *Decides* that the proceeds of the collections in each country shall be for the benefit of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and that the name United Nations Appeal for Children shall be used only in national campaigns which are conducted for this purpose, subject to the provisions of resolution 92 (I) of the General Assembly governing the use of the United Nations name and abbreviations of that name;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, as the United Nations agency entrusted with special responsibility for meeting emergency needs of children in many parts of the world:

(a) To assist in the conduct of national campaigns for the benefit of the International Children's Emergency Fund, with a view to providing international co-ordination of voluntary governmental and non-governmental appeals for the benefit of children;

(b) To report concerning the appeals to the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council and to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

*Hundred and seventy-seventh plenary meeting,
8 December 1948.*

Annex IV

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 318 (IV). UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly and the report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund,

Recognizing the important role which the Fund has been playing in the structure of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* the steps taken by the Fund with respect to the United Nations Appeal for Children pursuant to General Assembly resolution 215 (III) of 8 December 1948;

2. *Appeals* to the various official and private international organizations interested in child welfare to collaborate with the Fund in every possible way;

3. *Congratulates* the Fund, now in its third year of operations, for its great humanitarian effort in Europe and in the Middle East, now being extended to Asia, Latin America and Africa, in bringing substantial aid of lasting value, through feeding, medical and related programmes, to millions of mothers and children;

4. *Notes* with concern the existence of children's emergency needs arising out of war and other calamities as well as the great needs which the Fund's experience has demonstrated as existing in underdeveloped countries;

5. *Notes* with approval the decisions of the Executive Board of the Fund to devote henceforth a greater share of the Fund's resources to the development of programmes outside Europe;

6. *Expresses* gratification at the continued generous support of the Fund by Governments and individuals, amounting to forty million dollars in the past year;

7. *Draws* the attention of Members to the urgent necessity of further contributions to enable the Fund to carry out its programme.

*264th plenary meeting,
2 December 1949.*

Annex V

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 417 (V). CONTINUING NEEDS OF CHILDREN: UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

The General Assembly,

Having considered resolution 310 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council in the light of resolutions 37 (I) and 318 (IV) of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in underdeveloped countries and countries that have been subjected to the devastation of war and to other calamities,

1. *Reaffirms* its approval of the policy of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to devote a greater share of the Fund's resources to the development of programmes outside Europe;

2. *Expresses* again its gratitude to Governments and individuals for their generous contributions enabling the Fund to carry out its tasks;

3. *Renews* its appeal to Governments and private persons to continue their contributions to the Fund, and to the various official and private international organizations interested in child welfare to collaborate with the Fund in every possible way;

4. *Recommends* to Member States that they develop and improve their national child welfare services, providing, if possible, the necessary funds for that important purpose under their respective budgets;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies:

(a) To give greater emphasis in support of national programmes designed to aid children within the framework of existing United Nations activities for promoting the economic and social development of underdeveloped areas;

(b) To explore the means of procuring and financing supplies incidental to such programmes, especially those needed for demonstration purposes;

6. *Decides:*

(a) That the Executive Board of the Fund shall be reconstituted as from 1 January 1951 to consist of the Governments of the States represented on the Social Commission and the Governments of eight other States, not necessarily Members of the United Nations, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate terms, with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries;

(b) During the period of the Fund's existence, as provided in paragraph 6 (e), the Board, in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission, shall, with due regard to the urgency of the needs and available resources, formulate the policies, determine the programmes and allocate the resources of the Fund for the purpose of meeting, through the provision of supplies, training and advice, emergency and long-range needs of children and their continuing needs particularly in under-developed countries, with a view to strengthening, wherever this may be appropriate, the permanent child health and child welfare programmes of the countries receiving assistance;

(c) That the Executive Board shall take all necessary steps to ensure close collaboration between the Administration of the Fund and the specialized agencies, pursuant to the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(d) That the Administration of the Fund shall, as appropriate, obtain from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in child and family welfare the advice and technical assistance which it may require for the implementation of its programmes;

(e) That the General Assembly will again consider the future of the Fund at the expiration of three years, with the object of continuing the Fund on a permanent basis.

*314th plenary meeting,
1 December 1950.*

ANNEX VI

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 44 (IV) OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTED ON 29 MARCH 1947

Recommended Principles for the Operation of the International Children's Emergency Fund

A. *Scope of programmes*

Within the scope of the operations of the Fund, as set forth in the General Assembly resolution No. 57 of 11 December 1946, priorities shall be given to the following types of work:

1. To supplementing the essential food and other supplies needed to alleviate malnutrition and disease in the children of the countries enumerated in paragraph I of the General Assembly resolution No. 57 (I) of 11 December 1946, and to safeguard the health of expectant and nursing mothers.

2. To encouraging the re-establishment of children's institutions and services destroyed by the war, aiding in such re-establishment through supplying essential clothing and shoes and the furnishing of cod liver oil or substitutes, as well as medical supplies.

3. To enlisting the co-operation of the United Nations and the World Health Organization in giving assistance for fellowships for the training of health and welfare personnel for children's work.

B. *Relation of emergency measures to existing problems*

Emergency measures shall be so developed and administered as to utilize and strengthen the permanent child health and child welfare programmes of the countries receiving assistance and promote effective co-ordination of official and voluntary services.

C. *Relation to other activities*

The Fund shall maintain close relations with other relief agencies and in particular with the other activities of the United Nations, including appropriate specialized agencies and the Division of Social Questions, especially staff assigned in accordance with the General Assembly resolution with reference to advisory welfare services performed by UNRRA (document A/255).

D. *Co-operation with Governments*

The Fund shall not engage in any activity in any country except in consultation with, and with the consent of, the Government concerned.

E. *Staff*

Provision shall be made for the technical staff needed to ensure effective operation of the Fund, and to supply the technical services necessary to achieve its objectives.

F. *Information required*

Governments requesting assistance will submit proposals giving information required by the Executive Board or a Committee thereof, as to need for assistance and methods by which the programme will be carried out. Such proposals should show how the following requirements will be met:

1. Provision for proper and efficient administration of the programmes.

2. Utilization, so far as possible, of existing official and voluntary agencies, with provision made for co-ordination of the services of all agencies utilized in carrying out the programme for which assistance is requested.

3. Assurance that supplies and services under the programme will be equitably dispensed or distributed on the basis of need without discrimination on the basis of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief.

4. Provision for reports for such periods and containing such information as the Executive Board may require.

G. *Reports to the Economic and Social Council*

Reports submitted by the International Children's Emergency Fund should include an annual report and interim reports to each session of the Council in 1947 and 1948. So far as possible, these reports shall be considered by the Social Commission prior to their consideration by the Council.

Table I

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO UNICEF FROM GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE SOURCES BY COUNTRIES, AND OTHER ESTIMATED INCOME, 1947-1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalent in thousands of dollars)

Country (1)	Governments contributions and pledges by year					Private contributions including UNFAC		Grand Total ²
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total ¹	1948	1949/50	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Afghanistan						1	1	2
Australia	3,224	3,933	2,732	560	10,449	1,856	324	12,629
Austria		25	10	6	41			41
Belgium		5	31		36	131	20	187
Bolivia						1		1
Brazil				92	92			92
Bulgaria			6		6			6
Canada	5,000	200	977	546	6,723	1,141	330	8,194
Ceylon						11		11
Chile						12		12
Costa Rica			10		10			10
Cuba			15		15	54		69
Czechoslovakia	600	400	100		1,100	311		1,411
Denmark		417			417			417
Dominican Republic	20	50	50	150	270		7	288
Ecuador				5	5	13		18
Ethiopia						1		1
Finland		57		7	70	14		84
France	489		583	1,000	2,072	125		2,197
Germany				120	120			120
Greece		10	2	33	45	9		54
Guatemala			10		10	6		16
Haiti				4	4			4
Honduras						11		11
Hungary		7	10	6	23			23
Iceland	40		39	60	139	500		639
India		30	30	21	81			81
Indonesia				100	100	13		113
Iran				4	4	5		9
Iraq				14	14			14
Israel				25	50			50
Italy		106	769		875	33	25	933
Jordan				2	2			2
Liberia				1	1	1		2
Liechtenstein						2	1	3
Luxembourg	2		6	3	11	3		14
Monaco						3		3
Mozambique						73		73
Netherlands		3	3		6	27		33
Newfoundland	100				100			100
New Zealand	810		403	230	1,493	1,578	560	3,631
Nicaragua						3		3
Norway	69	22			91	216		307
Pakistan			3	30	33	5		38
Panama						2		2
Persia				9	9	4		13
Philippines			300		200	60		260
Poland	50	200	783		1,033			1,033
San Marino						1		1
Sweden		4	9	99	112	336		448
Switzerland	468	907	767	215	2,357	150	23	2,530
Thailand		36	3	429	523	54		577
Turkey				18	18			18
Union of South Africa		443			443	1,552		1,995
United Kingdom		403			403	1,456		1,859
United Kingdom Territories:								
Malaya				29	29			29
Singapore			9		9			9
Other						152		152
United States	27,957	21,327	20,962	4,754	75,000	640	161	75,801
Uruguay		1,000			1,000			1,000
Venezuela			100		100	17		117

Table I (continued)

Country (1)	Government contributions and pledges by year					Private contributions including UNAC		Grand Total ^d
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total ^a	1948	1949/50	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yugoslavia		11	578	303	892	60		952
Private donations, international						264	84	348
UNRRA residual assets	38,829	29,626	29,256	8,925	106,636	10,918	1,536	119,090
	11,586	18,747	1,998		32,331			32,331
TOTAL	\$50,415	\$48,373	\$31,254	\$8,925	\$133,967	\$10,918	\$1,536	\$151,421
Estimated income from interest and other sources ^c								1,425
							GRAND TOTAL	\$152,846

^a Sum of columns (2), (3), (4) and (5).

^b Sum of columns (6), (7) and (8).

^c Estimated additional income from interest on investments and miscellaneous revenue, considered by the Executive Board for allocation (E/ICEF/159, paragraph 10).

Table II

COUNTRIES RANKED BY PER CAPUT CONTRIBUTION FROM ALL SOURCES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalent)

Country	Contribution per caput \$	Country	Contribution per caput \$
1. Iceland	4.560	17. Sweden	0.064
2. New Zealand	1.891	18. Yugoslavia	0.059
3. Australia	1.453	19. France	0.053
4. Canada	0.621	20. Israel	0.045
5. Switzerland	0.545	21. Luxembourg	0.047
6. United States of America	0.508	22. Poland	0.042
7. Uruguay	0.425	23. United Kingdom	0.037
8. Newfoundland	0.283	24. Thailand	0.032
9. Liechtenstein	0.231	25. Venezuela	0.025
10. Union of South Africa	0.165	26. Belgium	0.022
11. Monaco	0.130	27. Finland	0.021
12. Dominican Republic	0.127	28. Italy	0.020
13. Czechoslovakia	0.113	29. Philippines	0.015
14. Denmark	0.098	30. Cuba	0.013
15. Norway	0.095	31. Costa Rica	0.012
16. San Marino	0.067	32. Mozambique	0.012

The per caput contribution in the following countries is less than one cent:

33. Honduras	47. Indonesia
34. Greece	48. Peru
35. Austria	49. Ceylon
36. Ecuador	50. Liberia
37. Jordan	51. Haiti
38. Guatemala	52. Turkey
39. Netherlands	53. Bulgaria
40. Iraq	54. Iran
41. Panama	55. Pakistan
42. Nicaragua	56. Bolivia
43. Hungary	57. India
44. Germany	58. Afghanistan
45. Chile	59. Ethiopia
46. Brazil	

Table III

SUMMARY OF UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD ALLOCATIONS

Grouped by years in which Executive Board action taken; as at 31 December 1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalent in thousands of dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. ASIA^a					
Afghanistan	-	-	100	-	100
Burma	-	150	79	103	332
Ceylon	-	100	-	76	176
China	3,500	2,947	2,500	-	8,947
Formosa programme	-	-	-	110	110
India	-	750	135	2,366	3,191
Indochina	-	300	158	-	458
Indonesia	-	800	421	1,131	2,352
Japan	-	-	500	70	570
Korea	-	-	550	500	1,050
Pakistan	-	250	52	671	973
Philippines	-	300	153	148	606
Thailand	-	100	85	471	656
United Kingdom Territories	-	250	132	132	514
Brunei	-	14	7	5	26
Hong Kong	-	39	31	-	90
Malaya	-	68	36	104	208
North Borneo	-	59	31	-	90
Sarawak	-	32	17	3	52
Singapore	-	13	10	20	48
India, Pakistan and Ceylon (BCG)	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Total country and project allocations	\$ 3,500	\$ 5,947	\$ 5,870	\$ 5,718	\$ 21,035
Reserve for Asia (balance)	-	-	-	-	1,912
Total area allocation to date	-	-	-	-	\$ 22,947
II. EUROPE^b					
Albania	115	312	259	-	696
Austria	1,129	3,520	1,453	13	6,125
Bulgaria	513	2,436	1,306	276	5,031
Czechoslovakia	582	2,242	1,766	213	4,803
Finland	352	350	361	25	1,338
France	598	1,492	100	-	2,190
Germany	-	1,000	1,077	337	2,464
Greece	1,325	2,389	3,250	770	7,934
Hungary	513	1,719	(-) 476 ^c	-	1,756
Italy	3,235	8,000	4,310	315	16,410
Malta	-	-	100	55	155
Poland	3,235	8,391	4,337	306	16,539
Romania	1,914	4,413	2,382	(-) 2,793 ^c	6,416
Yugoslavia	2,323	4,700	4,364	1,507	13,394
BCG programme in Europe	-	2,417	-	(-) 350 ^c	2,067
Total country and project allocations	\$ 16,434	\$ 44,031	\$ 25,324	\$ 729	\$ 37,568
III. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA^d					
Iraq	-	-	-	150	150
Israel	-	-	250	155	405
Lebanon (BCG)	-	-	50	-	50
Egypt, Israel, Syria (BCG)	-	-	500	-	500
Palestine refugees	-	5,633	2,950	2,000	10,533
Morocco (BCG)	-	-	300	-	300
Tunisia (BCG)	-	-	150	-	150
Total country and project allocations	-	\$ 5,633	\$ 4,200	\$ 2,305	\$ 12,133
BCG reserve for Middle East	-	-	-	-	350
Total area allocation to date	-	-	-	-	\$ 12,483

Table III (continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IV. LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES*					
Bolivia	-	-	65	105	170
Brazil	-	-	-	500	500
British Honduras	-	-	-	34	34
Chile	-	-	82	260	342
Colombia	-	-	100	70	170
Costa Rica	-	-	60	127.5	187.5
Dominican Republic	-	-	50	74	124
Ecuador	-	-	340	376	716
El Salvador	-	-	60	193	253
Guatemala	-	-	60	94	154
Haiti	-	-	320	-	320
Honduras	-	-	30	98	128
Jamaica	-	-	-	2.5	2.5
Mexico	-	-	90	70	160
Nicaragua	-	-	30	135	166
Paraguay	-	-	-	150	150
Peru	-	-	95	200	295
Uruguay	-	-	30	-	30
BCG observers (balance)	-	-	-	14 ^f	14
Total country and project allocations	-	-	\$ 1,412	\$ 2,504	\$ 3,916
Reserve for Latin America (balance)	-	-	-	-	1,255
Total area allocation to date	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,131
Sub-total country allocations	(19,934)	(55,661)	(37,806)	(11,256)	(124,657)
Sub-total area reserves	-	-	-	-	(3,527)
V. TRAINING					
(a) International courses	-	211	272	94.5 ^e	577.5
(b) International Children's Centre—Paris	-	-	1,000 ^b	-	1,000
(c) Streptomycin Conference	-	-	-	6.5	6.5
Sub-total training	-	(211)	(1,272)	(101.0)	(1,594.0)
VI. OPERATIONAL SERVICES					
(a) Milk conservation services, surveys and others	-	56	93	166 ^d	315
(b) WHO regional personnel	-	-	-	135.5 ^d	135.5
(c) BCG Pilot Station	-	-	16	-	16
Sub-total operational services	-	(56)	(109)	(301.5)	(466.5)
VII. FREIGHT	3,450	3,782	3,292	3,297	13,821
VIII. ADMINISTRATION	380	1,432	2,303	3,554 ^e	7,669
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$23,764</u>	<u>\$61,142</u>	<u>\$44,782</u>	<u>\$18,509.5</u>	<u>\$151,724.5</u>

* Asia includes that portion of the continent of Asia which lies east of the 60th degree east longitude, together with the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans lying north of the 10th degree south latitude and west of the 150th degree east longitude.

^b Europe includes the continent of Europe together with the islands of the Mediterranean sea normally considered to be part of Europe. It does not include areas outside continental Europe, even when they may be politically a portion of a European country.

^c (-) indicates unused funds deducted from country or special projection allocations.

^d Middle East and North Africa includes that part of the continent of Asia which lies west of the 60th degree east longi-

tude and that part of the continent of Africa which lies north of the Equator.

^e Latin America includes all of the western hemisphere except Alaska, Canada and the United States.

^f Executive Board originally established \$25,000 area reserve for BCG observers; to date \$11,000 has been apportioned to Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Jamaica, leaving a balance of \$14,000.

^g Includes \$21,000 for use in 1951.

^h \$350,000 for use in 1950; balance for 1951 and 1952.

ⁱ \$33,000 for use in first half of 1951.

^j For use in 1950 and 1951.

^k Includes \$1,197,000 for first half of 1951.

Table IV

MAJOR TYPES OF UNICEF ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRY PROGRAMMES SHOWING TYPES OF SUPPLIES,
AND EXPENDITURES AND VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMED, 1947-1951

As at 31 December 1950

(Value in U.S. dollar equivalent)

Country programme assisted	Major supplies from UNICEF	Value of expenditures plus programmed assistance - \$	Countries assisted by year			
			1947-1948	1949	1950	1951
1. Supplementary feeding.	Powdered skim and whole milk, cod liver oil, margarine, lard, butter, canned and dried meats and fish, cocoa, sugar, cheese, grains and rice, dried fruits and jam.	79,300,000	ASIA China EUROPE Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Ecuador MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Brazil, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru MIDDLE EAST Israel, Palestine refugees	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru MIDDLE EAST Israel, Palestine refugees
2. Children's clothing and shoes, layettes, piece goods for children's institutions and hospitals; blankets for refugees.	Cotton, wool, leather, and hides, blankets and sleeping bags.	7,500,000	EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA Japan EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Ecuador MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA Japan, Korea EUROPE Austria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA Korea EUROPE Germany MIDDLE EAST Israel, Palestine refugees
3. Anti-tuberculosis control programmes; BCG vaccination, tuberculosis diagnostic equipment, BCG production equipment. Demonstration treatment centres for use of streptomycin for tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis in children.	BCG vaccine, tuberculin, hypodermic syringes and needles, X-ray units and films, diagnostic laboratories, vehicles, assorted drugs, chemicals and biologicals, laboratory equipment, and streptomycin.	3,400,000	EUROPE Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia	ASIA Ceylon, China, India, Pakistan EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine refugees, Tunisia	ASIA Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, El Salvador MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine refugees, Syria, Tangiers, Tunisia	ASIA Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Palestine refugees, Tunisia

Table IV (continued)

Country programme assisted	Major supplies from UNICEF	Value of expenditures plus programmed assistance \$	Countries assisted by year			
			1947-1948	1949	1950	1951
4. Improving local supplies of milk for benefit of children.	Milk drying units, pasteurizers, cooling units, bottling machines, laboratory supplies, vehicles.	4,100,000		EUROPE Czechoslovakia, Poland	EUROPE Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Yugoslavia	EUROPE Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Chile
5. General maternal and child health services, equipment of maternal and child health centres, training of local personnel in midwifery, child aide nursing, etc.; supplies for handicapped children and premature baby care.	Scales and thermometers, incubators, X-ray units, iron lungs, obstetrical kits, pediatric, scap, surgical and therapeutic instruments and machines, vehicles.	10,500,000	EUROPE Albania, Romania	ASIA China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay MIDDLE EAST Israel, Palestine refugees	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories EUROPE Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay MIDDLE EAST Israel, Palestine refugees
6. Reduction of infant and child mortality and morbidity through insect control and anti-malaria campaigns; immunization against contagious diseases of childhood.	Insecticides (especially DDT), sprayers, chemicals and drugs, vehicles, field laboratories, vaccines, syringes, vaccine and sera production laboratories.	2,500,000	MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA China, India, Pakistan, Thailand EUROPE Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST Palestine refugees	ASIA China, India, Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand EUROPE Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru	ASIA India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand EUROPE Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru
7. Treatment of children and others as part of national, regional or demonstration campaigns against yaws, bejel, and syphilis.	Penicillin, syringes, antigens, laboratory supplies, refrigerators, vehicles, field equipment.	3,050,000	EUROPE Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland	EUROPE Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand EUROPE Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Haiti MIDDLE EAST Iraq, Palestine refugees	ASIA Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Thailand EUROPE Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia LATIN AMERICA Dominican Republic, Haiti MIDDLE EAST Iraq, Palestine refugees

Table IV (continued)

Country programme assisted	Major supplies from UNICEF	Value of expenditures plus programmed assistance \$	Countries assisted by year			
			1947-1948	1949	1950	1951
8. Aid to countries in the production of antibiotics and insecticides for use for child care health programmes.	Essential imported equipment, e.g., stainless steel tanks, pumps, re-torts, etc.	850,000				ASIA India
TOTAL^b		\$116,300,000				

^a International aid for BCG vaccination campaign is given through a joint enterprise with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates, who have provided international vaccination teams and also supplies.

^b Total value of actual expenditures and plans for assistance to country programmes as at 31 December 1950. The total is mainly for supplies; also included are expenditures and approved plans for international personnel, and fellowships for nationals of receiving countries directly connected with projects aided by UNICEF (total \$1,700,000). Included in item 5, as part of UNICEF assistance to maternal and child health programmes, is \$930,000 as UNICEF's share of the cost of a training school in India for training health personnel from countries throughout

Asia. Not included in the value shown is a further \$1,600,000 for international schools and training courses attended by workers in child health services from UNICEF receiving countries. An amount of \$460,000 which has been spent on technical services required to assist countries as part of the milk conservation programme and other operational services has not been included.

The total value of expenditures and planned assistance to country programmes corresponds to the sum of allocations in parts I, II, III and IV of table III, and includes only approved plans of operations. The difference between this total of \$116.3 million and \$124.7 million in table III is explained by unprogrammed balances in country allocations (including \$7 million allocated but unprogrammed for China).

Table V

VALUE OF SUPPLIES DESPATCHED^a AND SERVICES PROVIDED^b TO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES AND UNICEF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, 1947-1950

By recipient country and by year

(In U.S. dollars equivalent in thousands of dollars)

	1947		1948		1949		1950		Total		
	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies ^a \$	Services and BCG ^a \$	Supplies ^a \$	Services and BCG ^a \$	Accumulative total \$
I. EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES											
<i>Asian area</i>											
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	25
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90	-	90
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	1	30	8	38
China	-	-	1,112	30	533	51	45	23	1,650	104	1,794
Formosa programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	16	-	34	2	50	2	52
India	-	-	-	27	132	147	398	100	530	274	804
Indonesia	-	-	69	-	3	4	443	4	520	3	523
Japan	-	-	-	-	416	-	124	-	540	-	540
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	-	500
Malaya, Federation of	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	40
North Borneo	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	35
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	39	27	311	37	350	64	414
Philippine Republic	-	-	142	-	66	5	227	27	435	32	467
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	17
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	2	6
Thailand	-	-	-	-	19	5	141	13	160	13	173
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	1,323	57	1,224	246	2,475	209	3,022	512	5,534

Table V (continued)

	1947		1948		1949		1950		Total		
	Supplies	Services and BCG	Supplies	Services and BCG	Supplies	Services and BCG	Supplies ^a	Services and BCG ^a	Supplies	Services and BCG ^a	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<i>European area</i>											
Albania	51	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	290	-	290
Austria	629	-	2,716	-	1,738	48	817	22	5,900	70	5,970
Bulgaria	261	-	2,359	-	1,223	2	957	2	4,300	4	4,804
Czechoslovakia	162	-	2,358	-	1,130	90	940	22	4,590	112	4,702
Finland	217	-	599	-	481	19	203	12	1,500	31	1,531
France	-	-	923	-	-	-	602	-	1,530	-	1,530
Germany	-	-	-	-	1,090	-	1,374	-	2,464	-	2,464
Greece	529	-	2,000	-	2,812	93	2,289	49	7,630	142	7,772
Hungary	413	-	1,267	-	77	25	-	10	1,757	35	1,792
Italy	1,353	-	6,952	-	4,680	16	2,710	11	15,700	27	15,727
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	16	120	16	136
Poland	1,483	-	7,469	-	3,111	228	4,037	19	16,100	247	16,347
Romania	1,161	-	4,008	-	1,247	-	-	-	6,416	-	6,416
Yugoslavia	1,224	-	3,366	-	3,754	100	3,466	46	12,310	146	12,456
SUB-TOTAL	7,488	-	34,761	-	21,343	621	17,515	209	81,107	830	81,937
<i>Latin American area</i>											
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	50
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	150
British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	-	29
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	130	-	130
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	144	-	111	98	255	98	353
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	130	-	130
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	65	-	65
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90	-	90
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105	-	105
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58	58
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	165	-	165
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	100
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	27
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	144	-	1,272	156	1,416	156	1,572
<i>Middle Eastern and North African areas</i>											
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	60	-	126	126
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	63	-	91	91
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	30
Israel	-	-	-	-	38	17	252	33	290	50	340
Middle East refugees	-	-	1,001	-	5,522	113	3,347	10	9,870	123	9,993
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	75	-	219	219
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	6	-	21	21
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39	39
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	29	-	73	73
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	1,001	-	5,560	427	3,629	315	10,190	742	10,932
Total chargeable to individual countries	7,488	-	37,085	57	28,271	1,294	24,891	869	97,735	2,240	99,975
II. EXPENDITURES NOT CHARGEABLE TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES											
Training programmes:											
Aide Suisse	-	-	-	62	-	80	-	38	-	180	180
French	-	-	-	143	-	121	-	-	-	264	264
Swedish	-	-	-	6	-	25	-	36	-	67	67
United Kingdom International Children's Centre	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	46
BCG (undistributed charges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	330	330
Operational services:											
BCG Pilot Station	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	17	17
Milk conservation	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	113	-	206	206
Milk Conference	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
WHO regional personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	50
Streptomycin Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Surveys	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	54	54

Table V (continued)

	1947		1948		1949		1950		Total		
	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG ¹ \$	Supplies \$	Services and BCG ¹ \$	Actual total \$
Ocean freight, insurance and assimilated charges	-	792	-	3,925	-	3,077	-	2,800	-	10,594	10,594
Total not chargeable to specific countries	-	792	-	4,197	-	3,454	-	4,138	-	12,581	12,581
TOTAL ASSISTANCE	7,488	792	37,035	4,254	28,271	4,748	24,891	5,027	97,735	14,821	112,556
III. ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES											
Administration	-	379	-	1,432	-	2,303	-	2,357	-	6,471	6,471
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL EXPENDITURES	\$7,488	\$1,171	\$37,035	\$5,686	\$28,271	\$7,051	\$24,891	\$7,384	\$97,735	\$21,292	\$119,029

¹ Supplies are considered to be despatched from the moment they move from an FOB (or FAS or FOR) position toward the country for which they are intended. Supplies include those procured by UNICEF and by other organizations (e.g. Don Suisse, Swedish Red Cross) acting in concert with UNICEF.

² Services and BCG. All expenses of the BCG programme, even when they concern supplies, have been included along with services for purposes of the present table.

³ Values of supplies for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 are based on documents in hand as at the last day of these respective years. They will therefore show a systematic lag amounting approximately to the value of shipments made during the last fifteen days of the year. Values of supplies for 1950 are estimates, based on shipments known up to 31 October 1950 to which have been added the estimated value of shipments which will probably be

made before 31 December 1950. All values are based on the world average price where the same commodity was despatched to several countries (e.g. food items, raw material items, penicillin, DDT, etc.). Where the item was procured on specifications peculiar to each country (e.g. miscellaneous medical items, milk plant, etc.), it is based on actual cost.

⁴ Values of BCG programmes are based on actual expenditures as reported at the end of each calendar year by the Joint Enterprise. These reports include certain undistributed amounts, distribution of which is included in the following year. The figures shown for BCG for 1949 include, therefore, \$463,000 actually spent in 1948; those for 1950 include \$293,000 actually spent in 1949. Value of services are based on actual cost and in the case of 1950 figures include estimated projections up to 31 December.

Table VI

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES: ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS IN SUPPLYING COUNTRIES AND ESTIMATED BALANCES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1950

(In U.S. dollars and U.S. dollar equivalents, in thousands of dollars)

Country (1)	Contributions and pledges		Commodities and services (4)	Estimated expenditures and commitments			Estimated balance (3)
	Source (2)	Amount (3)		Value of expenditures and commitments		Total (7)	
				National currency (5)	US\$ or other currency (6)		
Afghanistan	UNAC	2	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				-
Australia	Total	12,558	Supplies: Margarine, meat, dairy products, flour, wheat, pulses, cocoa, soap, wool, hides, medical supplies, vehicles	10,545			
	Govt.	10,449					
	UNAC	2,180					
	UNRRA	29	Other: Freight and administrative expenditures	1,522	98 U.K. sterling	12,165	591
			£ sterling transferred to Australia 98				
Austria	Govt.	41	Milk processing equipment		4		
			Printing and trans-shipment of UNICEF supplies	37		41	4
Belgium	Total	138	Supplies: Milk, margarine, sugar, cheese, cocoa, medical supplies, blankets including \$300,000 procured against U.S. dollar payments	154	300		
	Govt.	37					
	UNAC	151	Other: Net balance of freight and administrative expenditures (see expenditures Denmark) ..	12		466	2

Table VI (continued)

Country (1)	Contributions and pledges		Estimated expenditures and commitments				Estimated balance (8)
	Source (2)	Amount (3)	Commodities and services (4)	Value of expenditures and commitments		Total (7)	
				National currency (5)	US\$ or other currency (6)		
Brazil	Govt.	92	Awaiting procurement				92
Bulgaria	Govt.	6	Supplies: Marmalade	3			
			Other: Trans-shipment of UNICEF supplies	3		6	—
Canada	Total	10,230	Supplies: Milk, meat, fish, fish liver oil, cocoa, medical supplies	9,450	3,120		
	Govt.	6,723	Other: Freight	850	264	13,664	—
	UNAC	1,472					
	UNRRA	2,085					
Ceylon	UNAC	11	Transferred into sterling				—
Chile	UNAC	12	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
Costa Rica	Govt.	10	Supplies: Dry beans	10		10	—
Cuba	Total	69	Supplies: Sugar	69		69	—
	Govt.	15					
	UNAC	54					
Czechoslovakia	Total	1,411	Supplies: Vehicles, processing cocoanut oil, sugar, paper print- ing, textile	745	15		
	Govt.	1,100	Other: Trans-shipment costs, ad- ministrative and other expendi- tures	314		1,074	352
	UNAC	311					
Denmark	Total	423	Supplies: Milk, milk processing equipment, medical supplies, ve- hicles, including \$746,000 pro- cured against U.S. dollar pay- ment		734		
	Govt.	417	BCG (see also U.S. expendi- tures)	417	20 Belgian francs		
	UNRRA	11	Other: Freight and administra- tive expenditures	11	12	1,651	—
Dominican Republic	Total	238	Supplies: Rice	109			
	Govt.	270	Other: Freights and other ex- penditures (transferred to U.S. dollars (\$50,000))	22		131	107
	UNAC	18					
Ecuador	Total	18	Supplies: Rice and miscellane- ous	18		18	—
	Govt.	5					
	UNAC	13					
Egypt			Supplies: Wheat, rice, medical supplies, procured against U.S. dollar payment		64	64	—
Ethiopia			Supplies: Wheat and flour, pro- cured against sterling payment.		360 U.K. sterling	360	—
Finland	Total	84	Supplies: Canned meat, paper..	52			
	Govt.	70	Other: Freight and other ex- penditures	20		72	12
	UNAC	14					
France	Total	2,205	Supplies: Medical supplies, co- coa, sugar, blankets, including \$353,000 procured against U.S. dollar payment	218	353		
	Govt.	2,072	Other: Administrative costs, freights, training and other ex- penditures less conversions from other currencies	1,498		2,074	489
	UNAC	125					
	UNRRA	7					
Germany	Total	120	Supplies: Medical supplies, milk processing equipment, including \$266,000 procured against U.S. dollar payment		266	266	120
	Govt.	120	Other: Net balance of payments for freight less conversions from other currencies				
Greece	Total	53	Supplies: Dried fruits	23			
	Govt.	44	Other: Freight and other ex- penditures	10		33	20
	UNAC	9					

Table VI (continued)

Country (1)	Contributions and pledges		Commodities and services (4)	Estimated expenditures and commitments			Estimated balance (3)
	Source (2)	Amount (3)		Value of expenditures and commitments			
				National currency (5)	US\$ or other currency (6)	Total (7)	
Guatemala	Total	16	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
	Govt.	10					
	UNAC	6					
Haiti	Govt.	4	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
Honduras	UNAC	11	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
Hungary	Govt.	23	Trans-shipment of UNICEF supplies	23		23	—
Iceland	Total	638	Supplies: Fish, meat, cod liver oil	556	982		
	Govt.	139					
	UNAC	499	Other: Freight	22		1,560	60
India	Govt.	81	Transferred into sterling.....				—
Indonesia	Total	113	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
	Govt.	100					
	UNAC	13					
Iran	Total	9	Transferred into sterling.....				—
	Govt.	4					
	UNAC	5					
Iraq	Govt.	14	Awaiting procurement				14
Israel	Govt.	50	\$25,000 transferred into U.S. dollars				25
Italy	Total	936	Supplies: Rice, sugar, vehicles and sprayers, medical supplies, milk processing equipment, in- cluding \$63,000 procured against U.S. dollar payment.....	394	63		
	Govt.	875					
	UNAC	59	Other: Net balance of freight, administrative and other expen- ditures less conversions from other currencies	42		999	—
	UNRRA	2					
Jordan	Govt.	1	Procurement pending				1
Lebanon			Supplies: Sugar, procured against U.S. dollar payment....		55	55	—
Liberia	Total	2	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
	Govt.	1					
	UNAC	1					
Liechtenstein	UNAC	3	Transferred into Swiss francs..				—
Luxembourg	Total	14	Supplies: Butter, transferred in- to U.S. dollars \$11,000	3		3	—
	Govt.	11					
	UNAC	3					
Malaya	Govt.	29	Transferred into sterling				—
Monaco	UNAC	3	Transferred into French francs				—
Morocco			Supplies: Cocoa, procured against sterling payment.....		7 U.K. sterling	7	—
Mozambique	UNAC	73	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
Netherlands	Total	143	Supplies: Milk, margarine, cheese, fish, X-ray equipment, medical supplies, milk processing equipment, blankets, including \$1,382,000 procured against pay- ment in U.S. dollars or other currencies	106	1,254		
	Govt.	6	Other: Freight, administration and training	42		1,530	—
	UNAC	27					
	UNRRA	115	Supplies: Cod liver oil, fish... Other: Freight	97	347	447	—
Newfoundland	Govt.	100		3			
New Zealand	Total	3,650	Supplies: Fish liver oil capsules, meat, dairy products, macaroni and cheese, cocoa, wool, soap, fellowships	2,890			
	Govt.	1,493	Other: Freight	247			
	UNAC	2,139	(£ sterling transferred to NZ 152)		152 U.K. sterling	3,239	523
	UNRRA	23					

Table VI (continued)

Country (1)	Contributions and pledges		Commodities and services (4)	Estimated expenditures and commitments			Estimated balance (8)
	Source (2)	Amount (3)		Value of expenditures and commitments			
				National currency (5)	US\$ or other currency (6)	Total (7)	
Nicaragua	UNAC	4	Supplies: Sugar	3			
			Other: Freight	1		4	—
Norway	Total	315	Supplies: Fiskaroni, cod liver				
	Govt.	91	oil, margarine, canned fish, in-				
	UNAC	216	cluding \$31,000 procured against				
	UNRRA	8	U.S. dollar payment	304	31		
			Other: Freight and administra-				
			tive expenditures	11		346	—
Pakistan	Total	38	Supplies: Wheat	38		38	—
	Govt.	33					
	UNAC	5					
Panama	UNAC	2	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
Peru	Total	13	Supplies: Sugar	11			
	Govt.	9	Other: Freight	1		12	1
	UNAC	4					
Philippines	Total	260	Supplies: Coconut oil and meat				
	Govt.	200	Other: Net balance of freights				
	UNAC	60	less conversions from other				
			countries	260	7	267	—
Poland	Govt.	1,033	Supplies: Sugar and grain....	336			
			Other: Trans-shipment costs,				
			BCG	596		932	1
			(see expenditures Netherland,				
			ziocys \$100,000)				
San Marino	UNAC	1	Transferred into Italian lira...				—
Singapore	Govt.	9	Supplies: Medical	9	5 U.K. sterling	14	—
			Other: Freights and operational				
			expenditures transferred to ster-				
			ling				
Sweden	Total	443	Supplies: Milk, fats, cocoa, milk				
	Govt.	112	processing equipment and a spe-				
	UNAC	336	cial supply programme in Ger-				
			many, X-ray equipment, medical				
			supplies, including \$2,913,000				
			procured against U.S. dollar				
			payment	262	2,918		
			Other: Freight and training pro-				
			grammes	136		3,366	—
Switzerland	Total	2,531	Supplies: Milk, cocoa, sugar,				
	Govt.	2,357	milk processing equipment, med-				
	UNAC	174	ical supplies	1,005	1,246		
			Other: Training courses, joint				
			operations with Aide Suisse,				
			Don Suisse less conversions from				
			U.S. dollars	1,526		3,777	—
Syria			Supplies: Flour, procured				
			against sterling payment.....		646 U.K. sterling	646	
Thailand	Total	577	Supplies: Rice	255	349		
	Govt.	523	Other: Freight, administrative				
	UNAC	54	and other expenditures less con-				
			versions from other currencies.	23		337	239
Turkey	Govt.	18	Supplies: Beans	18		18	—
Union of South Africa	Total	2,050	Supplies: Meat, fats, sugar, dried				
	Govt.	423	fruits, cocoa, cheese, yeast, blan-				
	UNAC	1,574	kets	1,352	180	2,230	—
	UNRRA	53		198			
United Kingdom Territories	UNAC	151	Transferred into sterling				—
United Kingdom	Total	3,377	Supplies: Margarine, cocoa, su-				
	Govt.	403	gar, wheat, flour, milk process-				
	UNAC	1,466	ing equipment, leather, wool,				
	UNRRA	6,508	blankets, vehicles, medical sup-				

Table VI (continued)

Country (1)	Contributions and pledges		Commodities and services (4)	Estimated expenditures and commitments			Estimated balance (8)
	Source (2)	Amount (3)		Value of expenditures and commitments			
				National currency (5)	US\$ or other currency (6)	Total (7)	
(Contributions from other Govts.— sterling)		281	plies including \$1,664,000 pro- cured against U.S. dollar pay- ment	6,557	1,664		
			Other: Freight, administrative expenditure U.K. sterling in other countries \$1,796.....	305		8,526	—
United States of America	Total	101,047	Supplies: Milk, fats, cheese, cod liver oil, meat, cocoa, sugar, soap, milk processing equipment, cotton, blankets, vehicles, peni- cillin, streptomycin, DDT, other medical supplies	47,350			
	Govt.	75,000	Other: Administrative costs...	4,700			
	UNAC	800	Freights and insurance	6,300			
	UNRRA	23,505	Joint programmes (BCG, WHO)	1,053			
	Other private	317	Operational services	290		59,608	27,007
	Interest and other income	1,425	Expenditures U.S. dollars in other countries \$14,870				
(Contributions transferred from other Govts.—US\$438)							
Uruguay	Govt.	1,000	Supplies: Meat, cheese, milk, jam	921			
			Other: Freight	79		1,000	—
Venezuela	Total	117	Transferred into U.S. dollars..				—
	Govt.	100					
	UNAC	17					
Yugoslavia	Total	952	Supplies: Wheat, dried fruit, jam	403			
	Govt.	892	Other: Trans-shipment of UNICEF supplies	245		648	308
	UNAC	60					
		<u>\$152,847</u>				<u>\$122,826*</u>	<u>\$50,013*</u>

* Estimated expenditures and commitments as at 31 December 1950 include actual expenditures for supplies, services, freight, and administration as at 30 September 1950, value of contracts and commitments made in the last quarter of 1950 and projections of other expenditures. Estimated expenditures are subject to revision as bills for supplies and services procured in the last quarter of 1950 are paid, and accounts for administrative expenditures, and freight are completed.

Commitments include contracts, and orders for which contracts have not yet been written, for supplies to be delivered after 31 December 1950.

^b Estimated balances are based on projections of expenditures

to 30 December 1950 with commitments deducted. These balances, therefore, are subject to revision.

^c The accumulative total of \$122.3 million expended or committed at 31 December 1950 is greater than the projection of expenditures above, which are shown in table V, by an amount of \$3.3 million representing commitments for supplies to be delivered after 31 December 1950.

^d Currencies expended or committed for expenditure in other countries, either through conversion or transfer, are shown under the country in which the purchase was made. In the contributing country these amounts are not shown as expended but are carried in notes on the table.

Table VII

ALLOCATIONS FOR SUPPLIES AND VALUE STILL TO BE SHIPPED

Estimated as at 31 December 1950

(In U.S. dollar equivalents in thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total supplies in allocation ^a	Total shipped ^b	Plans of operation not yet approved ^c	Approved plans await- ing supply lists ^d	In procure- ment ^e	Total to be shipped (sum of cols. 3, 4 and 5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asia						
Afghanistan	69	25	34	—	10	44
Burma	272	90	10	96	73	184
Ceylon	82	30	10	3	34	52
China	3,374	1,690	6,634	—	—	6,634

Table VII (continued)

Area and country	Total supplies in allocation ^a	Total shipped ^b	Plans of operation not yet approved ^c	Approved plans awaiting supply limits ^d	In procurements ^e	Total to be shipped (sum of cols. 3, 4 and 5)
	(1) \$	(2) \$	(3) \$	(4) \$	(5) \$	(6) \$
India	2,173	530	863	463	312	1,643
Indochina	458	-	458	-	-	458
Indonesia	2,249	520	-	1,123	606	1,729
Japan	570	540	-	10	20	30
Korea	1,034	500	517	-	17	534
Pakistan	654	350	3	222	79	304
Philippines	525	435	-	-	90	90
Taiwan	88	1	-	32	55	87
Thailand	593	160	-	304	129	433
United Kingdom Territories						
Brunei	6	5	-	-	1	1
Hong Kong	66	50	3	-	13	16
Malaya	87	40	1	28	18	47
North Borneo	58	35	14	1	3	23
Sarawak	22	17	2	-	3	3
Singapore	21	4	7	-	10	17
Asia area allocation	1,912	-	1,912	-	-	1,912
TOTAL ASIA	19,315	5,022	10,518	2,292	1,483	14,293
<i>Europe</i>						
Albania	696	290	406	-	-	406
Austria	6,113	5,900	112	-	101	213
Bulgaria	5,050	4,800	70	-	160	230
Czechoslovakia	4,802	4,590	-	-	212	212
Finland	1,586	1,500	13	-	73	86
France	2,158	1,530	103	-	520	628
Germany ^f	2,464	2,464	-	-	-	-
Greece	7,928	7,630	25	-	273	298
Hungary	1,757	1,757	-	-	-	-
Italy	15,407	15,700	247	15	445	707
Malta	152	120	-	-	32	32
Poland	15,536	16,100	214	-	222	436
Romania	6,416	6,416	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	13,382	12,310	56	120	896	1,072
TOTAL EUROPE	85,427	81,107	1,251	135	2,934	4,320
<i>Latin America</i>						
Bolivia	167	50	116	-	1	117
Brazil	491	150	107	10	224	341
British Honduras	33	29	3	-	1	4
Chile	338	60	130	128	20	278
Colombia	169	60	-	70	39	109
Costa Rica	133	130	47	-	6	53
Dominican Republic	124	-	5	119	-	124
Ecuador	416	255	49	75	37	161
El Salvador	243	130	43	50	20	113
Guatemala	154	65	46	-	43	89
Haiti	320	90	14	109	107	230
Honduras	128	105	21	-	2	23
Nicaragua	165	165	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	150	-	40	100	10	150
Peru	295	100	61	5	129	195
Uruguay	30	27	3	-	-	3
Latin American area allocation	1,255	-	1,255	-	-	1,255
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	4,671	1,416	1,950	666	639	3,255
<i>Middle East</i>						
Iraq	35	30	-	-	55	55
Israel	405	290	12	-	103	115
Palestine refugees	10,440	9,870	350	-	210	570
TOTAL MIDDLE EAST	10,930	10,190	372	-	368	740

Table VII (continued)

Area and country	Total supplies in allocation ^a	Total shipped ^b	Plans of operation not yet approved ^c	Approved plans awaiting supply lists ^d	In procurement ^e	Total to be shipped ^f
	(1) \$	(2) \$	(3) \$	(4) \$	(5) \$	(sum of cols. 3, 4 and 5) \$
<i>Recapitulation</i>						
Asia	19,315	5,022	10,518	2,292	1,458	14,293
Europe	85,427	81,107	1,251	135	2,934	4,320
Latin America	4,671	1,416	1,950	666	639	3,255
Middle East	10,930	10,190	372	-	368	740
GRAND TOTAL	\$120,343	\$97,735	\$14,091	\$3,093	\$5,424	\$22,608

^a "Total supplies in allocation" represents the accumulative value since the inception of the Fund of supplies in approved plans of operation, supplies in plans "under discussion", and funds still unprogrammed which are assumed to be all for supplies. The value of BCG vaccination allocations, fellowships, training courses, project personnel and operating expenses (China Mission and Calcutta Centre in India) are excluded.

^b Value of total supplies shipped is estimated as at 31 December 1950. (See table V, "Value of supplies dispatched".)

^c Includes value of Executive Board allocations for which plans are now under discussion with receiving Governments, plans awaiting technical approval of the competent specialized

United Nations agencies, country unprogrammed balances and area allocations not yet apportioned to specific countries.

^d Value of approved plans for supply assistance which are in process of clarification as to detailed specification of supplies, availability, etc.

^e Value of supply lists for approved plans of operations for which contracts have been placed, but delivery has not yet been made.

^f Even though the value of shipped supplies equals the value of supplies in allocations, there remains to be shipped to Germany \$44,000 of medical supplies. Wool and leather shipments have exceeded the respective budget allotment. A new allocation will be required to cover this overshipment.

Table VIII

ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES OF UNICEF ASSISTED PROGRAMMES
(in thousands)
December 1950

Region and country	Feeding programme beneficiaries ^a		Recipients of shoes and clothing (cumulative)	Beneficiaries of vaccination and treatment of communicable diseases (cumulative) ^b	
	Sept. 1950	March 1951		30 Sept. 1950	Projected total
<i>Asia</i>					
Afghanistan	-	4.0	-	-	n.a.
Burma	2.1	35.0	-	-	n.a.
Ceylon	-	5.3	-	5.6	n.a.
India	55.0	300.0	-	738.0	2,000.0 ^c
Indonesia	3.3	200.0	-	15.0	1,300.0
Japan	171.0	80.0	453.0	-	-
Korea	-	-	310.0 ^d	-	-
Pakistan	65.0	250.0	-	267.0	357.0
Philippines	125.0	135.0	-	-	350.0
Taiwan	-	10.0	-	-	400.0
Thailand	40.0	150.0	-	17.0	690.0
United Kingdom Territories:					200.0 ^e
Brunei	3.5	5.0	-	-	-
Hong Kong	2.4	3.0	-	-	-
Malaya	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
North Borneo3	4.6	-	-	-
Sarawak5	.7	-	-	-
Singapore	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
TOTAL, ASIA	485.6	1,195.6	763.0	1,042.6	5,797.0
<i>Europe^f</i>					
Austria	86.0	170.0	200.0	452.0	1,163.0
Bulgaria	216.0	-	72.0	400.0	400.0
Czechoslovakia	104.0	-	85.0	2,084.0	2,084.0
Finland	-	-	325.0	362.0	362.0
Germany	-	-	1,250.0	3.0	5.0
Greece	273.0	935.0	325.0	882.0	1,721.0
Hungary	-	-	150.0	772.0	772.0
Italy	267.0	647.0	1,000.0	6.6	6.6

Table VIII (continued)

Region and country	Feeding programme beneficiaries ^a		Recipients of shoes and clothing (cumulative)	Beneficiaries of vaccination and treatment of communicable diseases (cumulative) ^b	
	Sept. 1950	March 1951		30 Sept. 1950	Projected total
Malta	-	-	-	39.0	71.0
Poland	238.0	-	400.0	2,285.0	2,285.0
Romania	-	-	350.0	800.0	800.0
Yugoslavia	1,068.0	1,400.0	650.0	1,432.0	2,088.0
TOTAL, EUROPE	2,252.0	3,152.0	4,807.0	9,517.6	11,738.6
<i>Latin America</i>					
Bolivia	-	10.0	-	-	1,000.0
Brazil	-	16.0	-	-	13.0
British Honduras	4.6	6.5	-	36.0	n.a.
Chile	-	-	-	-	n.a. ^h
Colombia	-	-	-	-	50.0
Costa Rica	19.0	105.0	-	47.0	350.0
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	300.0 ⁱ
Ecuador	100.0	142.0	30.0 ^d	82.0	500.0
El Salvador	22.0 ^j	94.0	-	58.0	255.0
Guatemala	17.0	50.0	-	55.0	300.0
Haiti	-	-	-	77.0	1,400.0
Honduras	10.0	25.0	-	86.0	100.0
Mexico	-	-	-	65.0	100.0
Nicaragua	8.0	41.0	-	313.0	1,155.0
Paraguay	-	10.0	-	-	320.0
Peru	-	15.0	-	-	1,640.0
TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA	180.6	514.5	30.0	819.0	7,483.0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>					
Algeria	-	-	-	353.0	1,727.0
Egypt	-	-	-	151.0	400.0
Iraq	-	-	-	-	500.0
Iran	-	-	-	-	500.0
Israel	145.0	175.0	20.0	199.0	233.0
Lebanon	-	-	-	28.0	28.0
Morocco	-	-	-	599.0	1,585.0
Palestine refugees	488.0	470.0	250.0 ^d	148.0	148.0
Syria	-	-	-	116.0	116.0
Tangiers	-	-	-	7.5	11.0
Tunisia	-	-	-	133.0	683.0
TOTAL, MIDDLE EAST and NORTH AFRICA	633.0	645.0	270.0	1,739.5	5,936.0
GRAND TOTAL	3,551.2	5,507.1	5,870.0	13,118.7	50,974.6

n.a. — not available.

^a Feeding programme beneficiaries for March 1951 are tentative estimates based on the best information available.

In Europe, estimates of termination dates for UNICEF assisted supplementary feeding programmes are based on existing allocations, as follows:

Austria	31 August 1951
Bulgaria	31 January 1951
Czechoslovakia	31 January 1951
Greece	30 April 1951
Italy	30 June 1951
Poland	15 February 1951
Yugoslavia	15 April 1951

In Israel, supplementary feeding is currently planned through March 1951 and for the Palestine refugees through June 1951. Feeding, under present allocations, in Asia and Latin America will continue through 1951.

If funds permit, it is the Administration's intention to recommend continuation of feeding beyond current allocations for a number of countries (e.g., Yugoslavia, Greece, etc.).

^b Included are children and mothers vaccinated against tuberculosis, dusted against typhus, immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid and measles, inoculated with penicillin for yaws and syphilis and with streptomycin for military tuberculosis or tubercular meningitis. Also included are inhabitants of homes sprayed with DDT against malaria and other insect-borne diseases. Beneficiaries of other mother and

child health programmes, including programmes for production of sera and vaccine, are not included in these estimates.

For countries having one or more health programmes, including a BCG programme, it has been assumed that the number of BCG beneficiaries will be greater and will include the beneficiaries of any other UNICEF assisted programmes for combating communicable diseases; in these countries only the BCG figure is shown. (An exception is Pakistan, where the number to benefit from the anti-malaria campaign will probably be greater than the number of BCG beneficiaries).

^c Estimated through 1951 (BCG).

^d Blankets.

^e Represents estimate of numbers to be vaccinated in BCG campaigns in Malaya and Singapore.

^f School feeding in most countries had not begun by the end of September but was expected to reach full operation during the last two months of the year.

^g This number represents infants fed with whole milk in the anti-diarrhoea campaign. School feeding for 300,000 children had not begun.

^h With the assistance of vaccine production equipment supplied by UNICEF it is planned to immunize 300,000 children against diphtheria.

ⁱ In addition to the figure shown (for the yaws campaign), an anti-malaria campaign to protect 120,000 houses is also planned — but the actual number of beneficiaries is not known.

^j Number of beneficiaries for August.

Table IX

INTERNATIONALLY-RECRUITED^a AND LOCALLY-RECRUITED^a STAFF BY REGIONS

At year-end 1947 to 1950

	Recruited	1947	1948	1949	1950
Headquarters (New York)	Internationally	26	47	68	62
	Locally	29	40	54	52
Far East Headquarters (Bangkok)	Internationally	-	6	8	8
	Locally	-	-	15	26
Far East missions	Internationally	-	-	7	8
	Locally	-	-	12	29
China missions	Internationally	-	16	7	2
	Locally	-	27	10	11
Japan, Korea and South-West Pacific missions	Internationally	-	1	2	3
	Locally	-	3	4	4
European headquarters (Paris)	Internationally	7	21	32	16
	Locally	15	53	112	81
European missions	Internationally	10	44	50	17
	Locally	34	126	141	116
Latin-American missions	Internationally	-	-	-	6
	Locally	-	-	-	10
TOTALS:	Internationally	43	135	174	122
	Locally	73	249	348	329

^a Internationally-recruited staff includes staff over grade 8 (base salary \$3,780, gross). Locally-recruited staff includes staff at grade 8 and below.

Table X

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONALLY-RECRUITED^a STAFF BY REGION OF ASSIGNMENT

at 31 December 1950

Nationality of staff	New York headquarters	Asia and South-West Pacific	European headquarters	European and Middle East offices and missions	Latin-American headquarters and missions	Total
Australia	2	2	-	1	-	5
Belgium	-	-	1	2	-	3
Bolivia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Canada	3	3	-	-	-	11
China	3	-	-	-	-	3
Czechoslovakia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Denmark	-	-	1	1	-	2
France	-	-	-	1	-	1
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	1	1
India	-	1	-	-	-	1
Italy	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1	1
Netherlands	3	1	-	1	-	5
New Zealand	-	1	-	-	-	1
Norway	-	-	-	2	-	2
Peru	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poland	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sweden	-	-	-	1	-	1
Switzerland	-	1	1	1	-	3
United Kingdom	14	5	10	4	1	35
United States	23	6	3	1	3	41
TOTAL	62	21	16	17	6	122

^a Internationally-recruited staff includes staff over grade 8 (base salary \$3,780, gross).